

**FOCUS**  
**MIDWEST**

63

!!! !! !!! !!!

## HIS HONOR SURPRISED

NICHOLAS VON HOFFMAN



ALSO:

Yellin Wins Five-Year

Battle / *Irving Dilliard*

Outlaw Garnishments

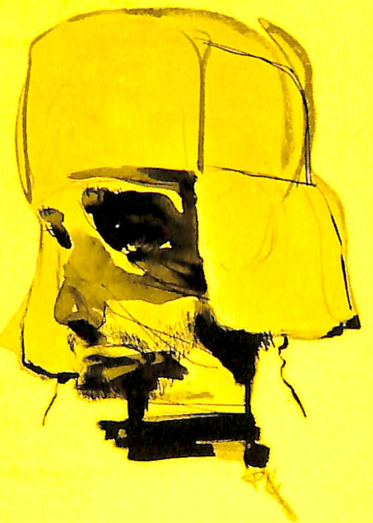
/ *Mark J. Sattler*

The Pope and Birmingham

/ *Thomas F. Eagleton*

CONTEMPORARY  
★ART★  
CHICAGO Needs  
A ★2ND★  
museum!

CONTEMPORARY  
!★ART★  
! KANSAS CITY  
Welcomes  
★modern Art!!★



**a hungarian  
in russia**

**peter csongor**



# OUT OF FOCUS

(Readers are invited to submit items for publication, indicating whether the sender can be identified. Items must be fully documented and not require any comment.)

A University of Oklahoma foreign student explained to an American collegian his problems with English. "Actually, I have no trouble with English," he said, "it's the idiotisms."

From St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Some 20.2 per cent (338 of 1,674) of property listings for sale by member real estate firms of the Evanston North Shore Real Estate Board contained explicit statements of discrimination against Jews.

From a study by the Anti-Defamation League

A press story out of Marseilles, France states: "Georges Passalacqua and Jean Lota were sentenced to two years in jail . . . for selling the St. Antoine and St. Henri football fields to unsuspecting householders who thought the pair owned the land."

From Kansas City BBB Bulletin

The following letter to the editor appeared in the *Sacramento Bee*. "I recently came upon the *Congressional Record*, which I understand is an official Government publication. In that publication was a vicious article attacking the John Birch Society. When a magazine can attack a patriotic organization like the John Birch Society that is carrying freedom of the press too far. I think the *Congressional Record* should be investigated and if it is found to be un-American it should be suppressed."

Submitted by Arnie Matanky

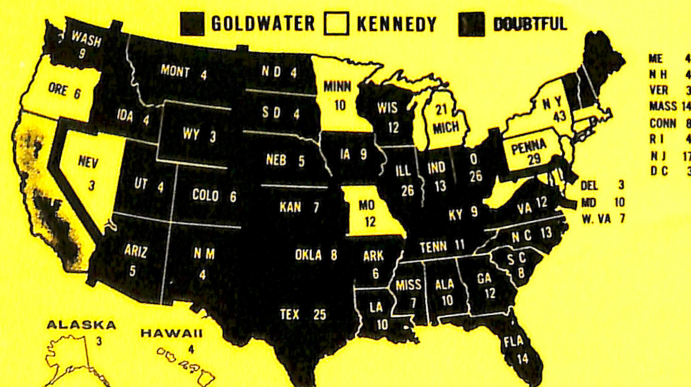
While the estimated average per capita income in Illinois is \$2,616, it drops to \$930 in Calhoun County. The two counties with the lowest per capita income in the Chicago area are: McHenry \$2136, Grundy \$2201; in the Rockford area: JoDaviess \$1211, Carroll \$1754; in Rock Island: Henderson \$1590, Mercer \$1669; in the Peoria area: Putnam \$1561; Mason \$1623; in the Champaign area: Iroquois \$1664, Ford \$1791; in Springfield: Scott \$1304, Shelby \$1476; in the Quincy area: Brown \$1220, Schuyler \$1375; in the Mattoon area: Cumberland \$1279, Jasper \$1280; in East St. Louis: Calhoun \$930, Fayette \$1240; and in the Southern area: Johnson \$1016 and Pulaski \$1032. The estimates are for the year 1959.

From Illinois Labor Bulletin, First Quarter 1963

NAPLES (UPI) — Farmhand Ciro Mallardo taught his daughter Annunziata 18, to shoot because he wanted her to kill the man who had seduced her, police said. Instead, police said, Annunziata shot and killed her father.

Submitted by Tim Boxer, Chicago

The Draft Goldwater Committee released a chart predicting that Goldwater would win the Presidency with 301 electoral votes, leaving only California's 40 in the "doubtful" category. Aside from some East and West Coast states, the Committee concedes to Kennedy only Missouri, Minnesota, and Michigan.



## CREDITS:

Cover and Page 14: Drawing by Peter Csongor  
 Page 2: Map by Congressional Quarterly  
 Page 16: Gallery by W. B. Nickerson  
 Page 19: Paul Georges painting by Charles Reynolds  
 Page 20: Jan Mueller painting by The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum.  
 Raphael Soyer painting by Walter Rosenblum  
 Kasha Heman Gallery by W. B. Nickerson



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|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| OUT OF FOCUS       | 2 |
| LETTERS            | 4 |
| ADVERTISING POLICY | 5 |
| EDITORIALS         | 5 |

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| DATELINES | 6 |
|-----------|---|

KANSAS CITY/Robert Farnsworth  
CHICAGO/Mark M. Perlberg  
ST. LOUIS/S. K. Oberbeck

|                                              |   |
|----------------------------------------------|---|
| YELLIN WINS FIVE-YEAR BATTLE/Irving Dilliard | 8 |
|----------------------------------------------|---|

|                                                                                         |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| HIS HONOR SURPRISED!/Nicholas Von Hoffman                                               | 10 |
| <i>Mayor Daley Of Chicago Is Booped By The Constituency Which Elected Him To Office</i> |    |

|                                                                    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| OUTLAW GARNISHMENTS/Mark J. Satter                                 | 12 |
| <i>Accuses Reform Bodies of Failing To Protect The Working Man</i> |    |

|                                            |    |
|--------------------------------------------|----|
| THE POPE AND BIRMINGHAM/Thomas F. Eagleton | 13 |
|--------------------------------------------|----|

|                                                                                            |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| A HUNGARIAN IN RUSSIA/Peter Csongor                                                        | 14 |
| <i>The Author Describes One Of The Episodes During His Six Years In Soviet Labor Camps</i> |    |

|                                                           |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|
| CONTEMPORARY ART                                          | 16 |
| CHICAGO NEEDS A SECOND MUSEUM/Doris Lane Butler           |    |
| KANSAS CITY WELCOMES MODERN ART SHOW/William D. Paul, Jr. |    |

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| BY AND FOR ED SACHS | 22 |
|---------------------|----|

|                                                         |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----|
| VOTING RECORDS                                          | 23 |
| STATES/House and Senate Votes for Illinois and Missouri |    |

|                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| FOR THE CONSUMER       | 28 |
| LEVEL OF RADIOACTIVITY | 28 |

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS: In the arts, the following non-profit organizations are cooperating with FOCUS/Midwest but are not responsible for the editorial policy. IN ST. LOUIS: Artist Guild, August Opera Festival, Civic Opera Association, Grand Opera Guild, Civic Music League, New Music Circle. IN KANSAS CITY: Art Institute, Conservatory of Music of the University of Kansas City, Circle Theatre, Lyric Opera, Playhouse, Resident Theatre. IN CHICAGO: To be announced.





# Letters

## "The Vigilantes Were Asleep"

F/M: Irving Dilliard's article (*The Vigilantes Were Asleep*) in the June issue is all too true and regrettably so. Certainly all thinking Missourians were shocked at the action taken by our legislature on resolutions 1 and 2. Let us hope that an aroused citizenry, together with proper handling by our newspapers, can reverse this trend in state government and bring about the defeat of those responsible, including any would-be governors who might follow John Dalton's lead by attending the Conference of Southern Governors. Are we not all Americans first and Missourians or Midwesterners second? Your publication fills a genuine need in this area and we hope you will continue the high standards you have set.

Mr. and Mrs. James England  
St. Louis

## "St. Louis County Education"

F/M: In reading your May 1963 issue, I saw with great interest the article by Francis Lloyd, "Education in St. Louis County." My friend Lloyd is a better superintendent than he is, a historian because one of his statements is completely wrong and I want to set it right.

He speaks of the effort to place the Negro high school students of Scudder School District several years ago. He remarks "students were ultimately placed in all but the University City district." We took seven of those students as our share of the distribution at that time and gave leadership with our people to the resolving of the entire problem. I will appreciate your setting this record straight since the innuendo contained in this statement places us in the category of "the other side" in the great moral battle now going on in the United States.

Alfred J. Fleischer  
President, Board of Education  
University City (Mo.)

## "The Caretaker"

F/M: The self-confidence of critics never ceases to amaze.

I for one have no desire to complain, as does Mr. Mark Perlberg, that Harold Pinter is not William Faulkner (*FOCUS/Midwest*, May 1963). The Englishness of an Englishman must never be forgotten. Then in a reading of "The Caretaker" — which was recently given perfect production and performance at the Crystal Palace in St. Louis — one will not think its three characters "far removed from even the periphery of life's mainstream."

Indeed, if one is not too literal-minded, he may see in these three characters all of England as a social, economic, and political system. In their creation, description has become commentary. One each, Aston, Mick, and Davies (alias Jenkins) stand for the upper, middle, and lower classes; and in each, the traits of the classes (selected, of course) are personified.

Aston is the elder brother, quite dotty but genteel and charitable, with a pitiful idea of manual labor and the crotchets of collecting, possessing, and occupying, and with a bit of stubborn pride. He is totally impractical and somewhat lovable.

The younger brother, Mick, is the real landlord, with a confused affinity for his "only harmless" sibling, to whom he accords a grace and favor domicile, albeit in poor repair. Mick is brash, vulgar, unappealing, a bit foreign, energetic, and overbearing — and successful. He is unpredictable and at times seems to ally himself with the lower class. His sense of identity is in confusion.

Davies, or Jenkins, the drifter, is the lower class, obsessed with his shoes, his papers, and, above all, his rights. We would call him the working class, except that it is obvious that he abhors work. He is slovenly, slothful, treacherous, creaturely, and thoroughly unappealing. Among carefully chosen names, his, we are perhaps meant to realize, matters little but is legion.

All three make us squirm, partly with recognition, partly with non-recognition. We cannot see ourselves

in any of them. I wonder if the English can.

At any rate, it seems all their serious plays are social in outlook, just as ours now are not. England is, and she isn't, just as she used to be.

To me, this use of theater remains, at the minimum, interesting, and often much more.

Judith Saul Stix  
St. Louis

## "St. Louis Arts Survey"

F/M: *FOCUS/Midwest* had an article on the St. Louis Arts Council which mentioned that it contained no literary groups. Actually it does have St. Louis Poetry Center, which was the first of the new groups admitted (to the council) early in the year. I wish to emphasize that we are a non-dues paying group, open to any person interested in poetry and the only such group in the St. Louis metropolitan area. Our meager funds come from donations by participants and from a loyal group of non-poets, Thirty Friends of Poetry. We feel that with our limited resources we have accomplished a great deal and are especially proud of the honorable mention from the Academy of American Poets recently.

Edmee Nash,  
Poetry Center  
326 Luther Lane, St. Louis

EDITOR'S NOTE: We published (June 1963) excerpts from a survey appraising cultural activities in St. Louis, but no article on the Arts Council. It made no reference to membership in the Council.

## Congratulatory

F/M: The magazine is stimulating, pointed in its worthy attacks on racism, chauvinism, and bigotry, and is well-planned and easy to read. I like your unusual features. There is no doubt that this potent journal will meet a need in this area and will arouse interest in other areas of the country.

Tom W. Shepherd, Pastor  
Albio, Illinois



## ADVERTISING POLICY

We love advertising. But honestly we cannot recommend any lineage to toothpaste manufacturers. Not even free coupons. It wouldn't pay. Our readers react like all readers (we hope), but in terms of cost-per-page-per-thousand (sacred ad lingol), advertising toothpaste (or soap, toilet paper, ad nauseum) in FOCUS/Midwest would be a generous waste. Any adman will unfortunately agree. They know. But aside from products for the masses there is a vast array of quality goods: books, art, music, food, cards, clothes, well, you know. Leaf through this issue and you will find a few. (Incidentally, this issue features a first: a classified. If you find it, you may mail us one of your own at our usual rates.) Did you ever realize that the less ads a magazine has, the higher are the chance that your ad is read? This brings us to the main argument: where is your ad? Come to think of it, if the Midway Chevrolet Company ad would be a pair of rabbits and have a litter of, say, a dozen or two in each issue, we would be stumped whether to pay dividends or expand our coverage. Our readers may not give a darn about your product, but they are loyal to FOCUS/Midwest, intensely so. Advertising usually *interferes* with the reader (or viewer); in FOCUS/Midwest readers hug and cherish every ad. All of this has little to do with our advertising policy, which is as commonplace as that of any other quality magazine. But it sure has to do with your advertising policy. You may phone, write, stop us on the street, anyway you please. We'll rush to you. But don't expect us to call upon you first. We can't afford it. Of course, we have some advertising representatives. But the chances that anyone would happen to pick you for a call is so rare that should it really happen, for goodness sake, don't let him (her) get away because you may never see him (her) again. (Should you manufacture toothpaste, we'll take your ad too.)

## EDITORIALS

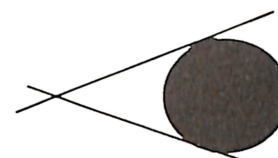
Von Hoffman's article "His Honor Surprised," implies the inability of the good, white people and the colored bureaucracy — on the periphery of the white power structure — to cope with the Negro's bitter, bothersome, and demanding call for a share of America's abundance and, at least, legal equality. We will have more writings on the defensiveness and dilemma of the pro-integrationists. Trying to work with decision-makers, they inadvertently become part of the community establishment and begin to share many of its loyalties. Their honest involvement is trapped by the established channels of communications (interracial committees, various formal and informal conversations), for which they have fought so hard. In the harsh view of the social activists, the good people working through and with the present institutions — and it is the institutions rather than people which are the target — have been confused or corrupted. The past is their witness. It is time, we believe, to listen to these new voices. What has worked in 1962 may be very much outdated in 1963.

Oberbeck's "Dateline: St. Louis" markedly contrasts with Von Hoffman's description of events in Chicago. St. Louis events were festive, relaxed; Chicago's tense, impatient. The racial dialogue in Chicago has been wrapped in a gloss of forced smiles, nice words, and few deeds. St. Louisans have not yet learned to establish interracial contacts as a means of procrastination. Since World War II, St. Louis may well have made more progress than any other city. Just two months ago, Martin Luther King complimented the city on its advances in civil rights. This was reflected in the St. Louis demonstration protesting segregated education. Possibly, St. Louis could advance more because it had to start farther back than other northern cities. Anyway, relationships and institutions are gradually being civilized. If the St. Louis demonstration helped to maintain this momentum in only a minute way, more power to the organizers.

★

They never learn. The Missouri Chamber of Commerce, the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation, the Missouri Military Academy and others fearful of the twentieth century have staged another week-long "Freedom Forum" at Mexico, Missouri, for 200 innocent high school students. It is the practice at such forums to identify as "Americanism" the arch conservative and right-wing philosophy and to condemn everything to the left of it as suspect . . . the left encompassing much that is right of center. Incidentally, we will be pleased to mail copies of our October, 1962 issue featuring "Censorship or Editing?" free of charge to anyone interested in a revealing story on the Freedom Forum and its organizers.





## DATELINES

S. K. OBERBECK

ST. LOUIS



It was a midwestern, rather than a southern, demonstration: No dogs nor fire hoses nor cattle prods nor club swinging police. In fact, not a police uniform was visible as about 500 Negroes, protesting *de facto* segregation in the public schools, gathered in front of the downtown Board of Education offices one sunny afternoon last month. They voiced their grievances in speeches and prayers lead by local clergy and sang hymns and patriotic songs.

A citizens' advisory committee was scheduled to meet the next day to discuss the very problems, presumably, that provoked the demonstration. Organizers of the rally knew this, but went ahead with plans for a peaceable and orderly demonstration.

But many viewers wondered why the Negroes bothered to rally at all, since their objective, an airing of their complaints, was already achieved.

Had the Birmingham bug bitten the St. Louis Negro community? Perhaps. But the demonstration was as far in spirit from Birmingham's as it was in miles. A psychiatrist had been consulted for advice on maintaining order. Negro "lieutenants" had been given badges of authority, white pith helmets (which seemed rather colonial) and orange arm bands. Their pith helmets would be taken away, they were told, if they failed to maintain order.

They had no trouble. Each end of the street was blocked with a 25-foot banner urging "Freedom Now!" The demonstrators, joined by a smattering of whites listened to various speakers and followed song leaders, most of them halt of voice or highly off key, in chantings of "We Shall Not Be Moved" and "America the

Beautiful."

One Negro minister lead a recitation of the 23rd Psalm, cautioning the demonstrators to substitute "We" for "I" wherever the occasion arose. He began a booming version of the Psalm but lost his place and badly garbled "I" and "We" and even bubbled up in laughter at his own mistakes. Some of the demonstrators also laughed or smiled. It was a relaxed recitation and was followed by still more lukewarm singing.

The voice of the demonstration's organizer, the Rev. Frank Reid, alone was clear and insistent. The contrast of his urgent and passionate speech to the mumbled cant of some of the other speakers gave the rally a momentary shot in the arm. Some voices quickened. A woman nudged the child standing next to her to sing. A few white girls moved from the sidewalk into the street to join the rows, the ordered ranks, of the demonstrators.

For some reason, the atmosphere seemed festive rather than urgent. Ice cream vendors plied the ranks, peddling ices and cups of chocolate and vanilla. Shop girls, pale as gulls, hung at the edges of the crowd, moving closer all the time. The children clowned and gawked, as children do, and a few mothers, trying hard to look tight-lipped, scolded.

During a ten minute period of complete silence, observed to show the crowd's orderly control, one heard the whir of office air conditioners and higher up, the hum of a police helicopter standing by at a discreet distance. Almost 200 policemen were on standby duty as well eight blocks from the demonstration, but it was obvious they might as well have gone home.

Finally, the demonstrators assembled for the march. The Rev. Mr. Reid could be seen polishing up the ranks; the lieutenants, still behelmed in colonial pith, threaded in and out of the fidgeting crowd. A few gathered up stray song sheets that had been inadvertently dropped. Press photographers snapped the shape-up pictures and a white organizer started the marching song an octave too high

for his voice.

Happily, most people realized, the Birmingham bug had not bitten here. The marchers moved away, past the first visible motorcycle police diverting the few cars that moved silently through the empty, shadowed streets. Walking away, we heard the refrain "Like a tree that stands beside the water, We shall not be moved," drifting faintly in the canyon made by a large electric company's building and a large hotel.

It was, somebody said, almost a lesson in how not to stage a superfluous demonstration.

MARK M.  
PERLBERG

CHICAGO



I knew that summer had come to the small town where I was raised — a forerunner of a suburb in New Jersey, actually — when I heard and smelled, tasted and saw a number of exciting, new summery things.

There was the whirr of the hand lawn mower as it purred across the lawn, pushed by someone larger than I, my father perhaps, and sent up fragrant showers of green that were raked into fresh mounds and carried away. There was the whisper of the garden sprinkler and the hiss of the heavy summer hose, with ridges running its length, that I sometimes held as a child. (If I held the hose with the sun at my back a rainbow circled the nozzle and a mist cooled my wrist and arm).

What a pleasure it was to sprinkle the lawn with water, adjusting the spray to fine so I did not make mud of the roots of the shrubs and plants at the lawn's edge, and then lifting the hose so the water rose in wider and wider arcs, making sure that the entire lawn, or the sector of it allotted to me, was properly drenched.

Then there were the sounds of the older children shouting to each other in the twilight as I was being readied



for bed; the soft *chunk* of the ball striking the bat; the almost musical sound of the bat bouncing up from the macadam (a new word in those days) outside the house my parents built, as the older boys played a final, sweaty inning of softball in the street. And of course there was the bright evidence of the forsythia and azalea bushes at my lawn's edge; and the fresh smell of summer spreads and drapes, rugs, and window screens.

That was how summer came to me in the town where I was born. That town like so many towns now, is a smallish city now with its woods largely stripped, and with scabrous apartment houses sprouting.

But I write this on the first warm weekend of summer in Chicago in 1963. What are some of the earliest signs of summer here?

Children's voices are everywhere — calling, shouting, ringing out; the schools have closed; camps have not yet opened. And here they come now, the children, running down Melrose Street after the little cloud of notes that has showered from the *Tastee-Freeze* truck. It won't be long before this most melodious chime is banished from Chicago, for the city council has passed an ordinance (or is enforcing one) saying that such airy music is a hazard, an "attractive nuisance" to children as they run, perhaps forgetting to be careful about cars, after its music and ice cream. Good-by, shower of chimes. You were new to me and I liked you. I will miss you the way I still miss the spurt of green that fountained behind my father's lawn mower. (I wonder where that fascinating piece of machinery is now.)

Then there are the elms. On Melrose Street they have come into leafy but not yet fullest bloom. And

that crop of dandelions. Do not dandelions contain the richest yellow in the world? They have passed already from the lawns in Lincoln Park.

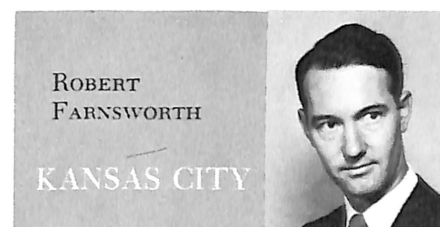
The park is more crowded on weekends now, but still is not cluttered with frying bodies, dogs and papers, as it will be on a mid-summer day when the heat is in the 90's, and you might be reading this. At about that time too the fishermen will come into the park. They will have leathery faces and arms that are white as slugs' bellies under their sleeves, and they will erect strange rigs on long poles fixed into the apertures of the fence along Belmont Harbor. They will fix bells to their tackle to warn them of a perch nibble, or of the carp they all are waiting for, that never seems to come. And they will set lights at their feet, pull a sandwich out of a brown paper bag to while away a portion of a close summer night.

But I am ahead of myself. The fishermen are waiting for the warmer weather that at present may be causing you to open the hall closet to take down your large fan.

Fresh painted sailboats are bobbing this early June in Belmont Harbor. Farther south, near Fullerton in the Lincoln Park Zoo, the peacocks have left their winter pens and are sharing their walks by the Rookery pond with the customers. A new Children's Zoo has opened within the larger zoo, I have not yet had an opportunity to visit it.

It is also probably worth noting that the Negro children one sees in the inevitable white man's land of Lincoln Park Zoo seem more tight-lipped, tense, and unsmiling this year than on any summer that I am able to remember. But this is the summer of their revolution (and ours). For

my sake as much as theirs, I hope that the revolution will succeed.



Recently the Liberty Memorial Association decided to discontinue flying the flags of 98 nations with which the U. S. maintains diplomatic relations. The flags were raised Nov. 11, 1961, in a rededication ceremony focused upon the importance of international understanding and more particularly upon the efforts of the People-to-People program whose international headquarters was established in Kansas City. The ceremonies featured former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower and representatives of 57 nations. It was televised across the nation.

Since then the Liberty Memorial has been picketed by rightists — chiefly the "Minutemen" and a well-known Kansas City figure Wayne Morse. The pickets have objected to flags representing Communist governments flying over a memorial honoring veterans who lost their lives fighting for freedom.

Lowell R. Johnson, president of the Liberty Memorial Association, has denied that the pickets influenced the decision. He points instead to complaints from the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Disabled American Veterans. Nevertheless Robert De Pugh, head of the Minutemen, and Wayne Morse have claimed a symbolic victory.

The *Kansas City Star* in a strong editorial supporting the flying of all flags and prior to the Memorial administration's decision stated, "The central issue is whether self-appointed definers of loyalty can impose their beliefs, even in a small way, on an entire city." They have done so, and with little protest from the community.

There have been a few — very few — letters to the editor printed in the *Star* protesting the decision. And the *Star*, besides its editorial, ran an effective feature story which begins by quoting Robert De Pugh exulting over the decision and concludes with former Mayor H. Roe Bartle ridiculing the objections to the flags. But the flags have not been raised and the

(Continued on page 9)

luncheon, 11 to 4 p.m.  
dinner, 4 to 10 p.m.  
late snacks 10 p.m.  
to 2 a.m.

Todd  
Cinestage  
"Lawrence of  
Arabia"

finest of food & drink  
in "Turn of the Century" atmosphere

# DIAMOND

# JIMS

RESTAURANT

reservations  
STate 2-4563  
163 N. Dearborn

piano bar  
parking next  
door at Tremont's

## DOWNTOWN CHICAGO





Irving Dilliard

## Yellin Wins Five-Year Battle

CHIEF Justice Earl Warren has now served ten terms at the headship of the United States Supreme Court. The tenth anniversary of his appointment — surely the most praiseworthy single act of Gen. Eisenhower during eight years in the presidency — will occur next Oct. 5 when the event will be celebrated both in Justice Warren's home state of California and nationally. He concluded his tenth term, June 17, by delivering the decision in a case of much importance not only in Illinois where it arose but throughout the nation.

This decision, in the contempt-of-congress case of Edward Yellin, University of Illinois graduate student in biomedical engineering, was one of a series of important decisions upholding the Bill of Rights in the 1962-63 term of the Supreme Court. Because it was handed down the same day as the public school Bible-reading-Lord's prayer decision, the Yellin decision has not received as much public attention as is its due.

This space in the February, 1963, issue of FOCUS/Midwest was devoted to showing the significance of *Yellin v. United States* beyond its bearing on Edward Yellin, his wife, Jean, and their two sons, Michael and Peter, and daughter, Lisa. Our summary said: "And so watch for the decision in the case of University of Illinois graduate student Ed Yellin. It could point the way to a brighter day for the Bill of Rights."

Some will say that Chief Justice Warren's decision was based on a limited point and did not reach the constitutional question of whether witnesses may refuse to answer questions put by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on the grounds that such interrogation invades personal privacy protected by the First Amendment. But even so the point was important.

What the Chief Justice held — and Justices Black, Douglas, Brennan, and Goldberg who joined him — was that the House Committee had failed to abide by its own rules in denying

Yellin's request that he be heard in closed session. Warren said that Yellin had a right to be concerned about his own reputation and that the House Committee did not appear to have considered the injury to Yellin when it turned him down on the executive hearing. Yellin did, said the Supreme Court, the only thing he could do: Refuse to testify.

Critics of Yellin have emphasized the question the Committee sought to put to him for answers: where he lived before 1957; if he had been a Communist in 1949; if he knew any Communist colonizers in Gary, Ind.; if he knew anything about Communist activity in the steel mills there.

But without answering these questions before the House Committee, Yellin has put himself clearly on record at the University of Illinois where he has passed his preliminary examinations for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree in the College of Engineering. As the holder of a fellowship he signed the Broyles oath which attests that the signer is not a Communist. Also when Yellin was awarded a National Science Foundation fellowship he signed the disclaimer affidavit which declared the signer not to be a member of any organization that seeks to overthrow the government by force or violence. At the same time he took an oath of allegiance to the United States Government. His record also contains a year of service in the Navy which is in itself a testimonial of fealty.

Be that as it may, Edward Yellin and his friends have won their five-year battle and now he can settle down to his dissertation on "the transition from laminar to turbulent flow of a viscous liquid under the action of a periodic pressure gradient." Research scholars at the University of Illinois and the Johns Hopkins University have encouraged him to believe that the solution of this problem will aid significantly in the understanding of arterial blood flow.

Why did the Supreme Court not read the First Amendment issue in the Yellin case? In the first place,

the sound practice is to decide cases narrowly whenever that is possible. If the House Committee failed to observe its own rules that was cause enough to overrule the contempt of Congress conviction. In the second place, the Court has dealt with the perplexities of the House Committee before — Watkins, Barenblatt, Braden, Wilkinson, to name only a few of the cases. It is easier to fit the continuing judicial pieces together if the majority does no more than it is required to do to produce a decision in each instance.

Besides the Yellin and religious freedom cases (the latter was 8 to 1 with only Justice Stewart dissenting), Chief Justice Warren's tenth term saw, among other important decisions, at long last the reversal of *Betts v. Brady* which sent an indigent illiterate Maryland farmhand to prison even though the trial judge refused his plea for counsel to defend him against a robbery charge. That was back in 1942. Justices Black, Douglas, and Murphy protested the decision read by the late Justice Roberts and joined in by then Justice Frankfurter and the rest of the Court.

By the time *Gideon v. Wainwright* reached the Supreme Court from Florida, the attorneys general of 22 states locked hands in calling for the reversal of *Betts*, a repudiation of a Supreme Court ruling with but few precedents. Justice Black, who had the satisfaction of writing the Court's decision upholding the Sixth Amendment's guarantee of the assistance of a lawyer for accused persons, said plainly: "Upon full reconsideration we conclude that *Betts v. Brady* should be overruled."

The reversal of *Betts v. Brady* must be particularly pleasing to John Reaburn Green of St. Louis who called for overturning it when he won two right-to-counsel cases (*Williams and Tomkins*) for Missouri prisoners as court-appointed counsel in 1945.

In the term now closed, the Supreme Court divided five to four several times. When it did, as in the Yellin case, President Kennedy's two appointees (White and Goldberg) tended to be on opposite sides with Justice Goldberg joining the four recent dissenters to make a new majority. Oddly enough, the four Eisenhower appointees tend to split two (Warren and Brennan) against two (Harlan and Stewart). And the two Roosevelt appointees (Black and Douglas) in these narrow divisions are sometimes opposed to the Truman



appointee (Clark). And so the retirement of Justices Frankfurter and Whittaker last year is already having its consequences.

In St. Louis the Yellin decision inspired a spirited, KTVI-TV "Pro and Con" with William R. Schneider, St. Louis lawyer, defending not only the House Committee on Un-American Activities but the late Senator McCarthy. Abolition of the committee was strongly and plainly called for by Prof. Robert A. Sedler of the St. Louis University College of Law who said the protection of the security of the nation did not require so-called "exposure for exposures sake" by a committee which illegally punished people by publicity instead of compiling information on which to base proper legislation. He correctly said that indictments, trials and punishments should be left to juries and courts where they belong under our system of law.

## FARNSWORTH

*Continued from page 7*

lavish promises of dedication to international understanding broadcast on that November 11th have been publicly shamed.

Responsibility for this decision must rest with the board of governors of the Liberty Memorial Association. The *Star* suggested sympathy for them prior to the decision: "For men who give up their time in a civic enterprise to be caught up in a silly emotional controversy such as this is a

poor reward." Such comment is not sufficient. Any civic enterprise is almost inevitably fated for public controversy at some point in its career, and any citizen who gives his time ought to be ready to accept responsibility in controversy as part of his civic obligation.

The impression is almost inevitable that the decision was not made on the basis of whether the flags were fitting as part of the memorial or not. To say they were not, would be to repudiate the grand ceremony graced with two former Presidents. The decision seems to have been made simply because the Rightists were persistent enough to solicit some complaints from veterans groups and the Memorial Association felt beleaguered in facing these complaints. It was an ignominious surrender.

*The board of governors of the Liberty Memorial Association are: Lewell R. Johnson, president; Ray J. Cowan, Glenn C. Everette, John F. Gilzean, Robert E. Kernodle, William E. Kemp, Judge Joe McQueen, Jo Zack Miller III, James B. Nourse, Judge Albert A. Ridge, E. E. Thompson, Harry S. Truman, Arthur C. Wahlstedt, A. B. Weyer, and Vaughan T. Williams.*

One wonders where were the People-to-People people during all this fuss. For an organization with such grand international pronouncements they certainly appeared timorous when their home base was being attacked. Their passivity in this instance questions the strength

of their entire program.

But beyond these organizations every Kansas Citian who was aware of these pressures but stood idly on the periphery smiling at the silly rightists and their antics must share responsibility.

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When Mayor Richard Daley stood in front of a microphone at Chicago's Grant Park Bandshell at the NAACP's Fourth of July Rally, the boos and jeers from the crowd were too loud to permit him to make a speech. At that moment the Mayor might have wondered about the information he had been getting from the Negro members of his own Democratic Cook County Central Committee. Whatever they had been telling him about Negro opinion it was clear they had not kept him abreast of the times. No well-informed person could think, as the Mayor did, that the demonstrators from CORE and SNCC (the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee), were Republican Party plants.

The July 4th rally was a part of the NAACP's national convention which had been meeting in Chicago beginning on the first of the month. From the convention's first night mass meeting, a better advised man than Chicago's mayor would have seen trouble ahead. At that meeting Daley followed Illinois' Governor Otto Kerner to the speaker's platform and contradicted the Governor who had just said that Chicago had a serious Negro slum problem. Appearing flustered and ill at ease as he often does before Negroes, the Mayor was coldly received by an audience which for the most part sat on its hands.

No sooner had Daley sat down to tepidly polite hand-clapping than a Joliet dentist, Dr. L. L. Holman, who is also the president of the NAACP's Illinois State Conference got to his feet and told a suddenly enthusiastic crowd that he did not "agree with anything Mayor Daley says." By the time he finished giving the Mayor his opinion of conditions in what many say is the most segregated metropolis in America he had made Daley visibly angry. As far as anybody could remember nothing like it had ever happened to the Mayor before.

Although the picture of an angry Daley leading a non-plussed Kerner out of the hall without stopping to shake the hand of the principal speak-

er of the evening, Roy Wilkins, evoked laughter in the balcony, it portends problems for Chicago. This is a city with probably nine hundred thousand Negroes living in it. Almost all of them reside in two great segregated compounds on its west and south side. Its Negro unemployment rate is high, about five percent higher than the twelve percent it is for Negroes nationally if Herbert Hill, the NAACP's Labor Secretary, is correct. A city administration headed by a mayor who is either uninformed or misinformed about how the people in the two compounds think and live is playing social brinksmanship.

Mayor Daley had good cause to be startled by the attacks he came under during the week of the NAACP's convention. In April he was elected to a third term only because he carried most of the city's Negro districts by better than eighty-five percent of the vote. If ever a politician had mathematical reason to think himself popular with Negroes Daley did. But Daley's opponent had run a campaign perfumed with anti-Negro innuendo and had a Polish name which alone is enough to make some Chicago Negroes suspicious of his racial views.

Mr. Adamowski also ran as a member of the Republican Party, a political group only slightly more active than the Whigs and the Teddy Roosevelt Progressives in the city's Negro wards. Thus for all practical purposes Mr. Daley had gotten eighty-five percent of the Negro vote by running unopposed.

Apparently none of the city's six sitting Negro aldermen had explained to the Mayor the ambiguous quality of the vote from their wards. These men, dubbed "the silent six" by people in the civil rights movement, have shown scant interest in the integration of Chicago. Indeed when Alderman Leon Despres, a white who is called the "only Negro in the City Council" by many integrationists, has argued in the Negro interest, his six non-white colleagues have insinuated that he was a Communist.

Last Memorial Day one of the

Negro Aldermen did lead a demonstration against a crematorium which refused to incinerate Negroes. Some of his constituents wondered when he might get around to doing as much about integration of the quick as of the dead. It probably was too much to expect such leaden men to screw up their nerve and explain the ferment of ideas and hopes working its way into more and more Negro minds. The Mayor who is reputed to be a slow-to-forgive grudge-keeper makes it hard for people beneath him to speak up and tell him the honest truth. Under ordinary circumstances this unpleasant job would fall to the local branch of the NAACP.

The local NAACP instead has contented itself with telling Mr. Daley that matters are progressing swimmingly. That this Negro civil rights organization should be so flaccid is generally attributed to its having fallen into the possession of Negro Democratic politicians. The time of the deed is alleged to be the 1957 election of a Negro insurance executive, Theodore Jones, to the Chicago Branch presidency. Jones' opponent was United Automobile Workers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.) Chicago Political Action man, Willoughby Abner. Eyewitnesses of the electoral meeting at DuSable High School on the city's south side claim that it was packed by Democratic job holders who carried the day for Mr. Jones. Be that as it may, after the election the Chicago Branch's vocal Hyde Park and north side chapters were closed and amalgamated into the city-wide organization which ever since has confined itself to the delicately lady-like demonstrations of officialdom.

A. Miles Cartman, a present member of the Chicago Branch's board says, "It's not that we are controlled by the politicians. It's just that any time somebody wants to do something that might embarrass them there are members on the board who pressurize the rest of us against it." Certainly the Chicago NAACP has slept through a lot since that 1957 election. Not only has it stayed out of almost everything





# His Honor Surprised

Nicholas Von Hoffman

that might smack of raucous street demonstrating but it has even been sluggish about action in the courts. After months of dickering with the NAACP people, a group of middle class Negroes finally set up their own organization, the Chicago Committee for Equal Education, in order to sue the School Board for "*de facto* segregation." Paul Zuber, a New York lawyer who won the New Rochelle *de facto* school segregation suit and who has had his problems with the NAACP elsewhere, was imported to do the job. The matter is still *sub judice* but the conviction is growing that, unless something happens quickly, Zuber will win.

The present head of the Chicago NAACP is a very Caucasian-looking minister who pastors at the city's large Antioch Missionary Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. W. N. Daniel. The clergyman who says that he is as "militant" as the next man takes the position that "first we must exhaust all possibilities for negotiation, then give 'em hell." Where a lesser man might have toppled from exhaustion long since, or so the Urban League and CORE believe, Rev. Daniel still finds possibilities. There is, however, some reason to think that Daniel's capacity to see possibilities for negotiations have caused some Chicago public officials to make light of a serious racial situation. What is a white office-holder to think when he is assured by the head of the NAACP that all is well and that everything can be worked out?

When the Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, Benjamin Willis, went to Massachusetts to discuss taking a part-time job there conducting a study of the state's school system, his appointment was opposed by Boston NAACP leaders, who had learned of complaints that schools in Chicago's Negro neighborhoods fail to measure up to the level of predominantly white schools. At a meeting with Willis and Massachusetts officials "we had the ground cut out from under us," reports Mrs. Ruth Batson, chairman of the NAACP's New England Region

Education Committee. "Willis took a letter out of his pocket from Rev. Daniel saying that he was alright and that you could work with him . . . I saw the letter . . . it was a photostat . . . we asked for a copy of it but Willis said he could not give us a copy of a private letter to him from Rev. Daniel."

At a meeting called by Mayor Daley of well-known clergymen to discuss the racial situation in Chicago, Daniel took much the same optimistic position. He was backed up by the immediate past president of the Chicago NAACP. White clergymen at the same meeting expressed a very different opinion of the racial situation in the city, but after the Negro leaders of the NAACP had as much as told the Mayor he was doing all that reasonably could be asked of him, their comments must have carried little weight. This meeting took place less than two weeks before the Mayor was booed off the stand and into the headlines at Grant Park.

The Mayor's white advisers also seem to have a fuzzy grasp of the Negro side of the city's race problem. The Mayor is said to rely on a sociology professor from the University of Chicago, Phil Hauser. Hauser, who is chairman of the department, has advocated the proposition that Negroes in northern cities can be viewed as being like the foreign language immigrants of the past. The professor foresees a parallel assimilation into the general society. The hypothesis may reassure a man like Daley who grew up in the midst of a city of immigrant national groups fifty years ago. But in view of what is happening everywhere in the nation it is a shaky premise for a mayor of a big city to base his judgments on.

Others around the Mayor seem inclined to think all is well with the city's Negroes if they are not rioting in the streets. During the NAACP convention the police department's special anti-subversive squad lounged around the Hotel Morrison lobby where most of the meetings took place. When asked what they were

doing there, a sergeant on the detail replied, "Looking for trouble-makers," whom he then defined as "anybody who makes trouble." A Negro city official shook his head and admitted that "the best excuse I can come up with for them is that they're looking for pickpockets."

Mr. Daley walked to his Grant Park drubbing at the head of a "Freedom Parade" that must be considered unique among parades. Rev. Daniel, who had spent the previous three days defending the Mayor, had invited him but was himself out of contact with militant sentiment. Many Negro people stayed away when they heard that the Mayor would lead the parade and Rev. Mr. J. H. Jackson, the anti-demonstration minded Negro Baptist minister would be a speaker. Compared to the hundred and fifty thousand who turned out in Detroit for a similar march the twelve thousand marchers in Chicago was an impressively small number. However, what the Chicago parade lacked in size it made up for in variety. Bishops, commercial displays, precinct captains, bathing beauties and an all-white band playing "Over There" were led down State Street by the Mayor. Had the Mayor known he was also leading dozens of people carrying anti-administration placards he might have avoided his public humiliation by not trying to speak to the crowd he led to the park bandshell. Unfortunately, the man who seems to know so little about the nearly one million Negroes in his city could not be expected to know that one of the signs behind him was asking the question, "Daley, What the Hell Are YOU Doing Here?"

Nicholas Von Hoffman is a Chicago newspaperman who has extensive experience in urban and community organization.

# OUTLAW GARNISHMENTS

MARK J.  
SATTER

N EARLY sixty years ago, John Wegeman, then president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, blandly told a New York investigating committee, "You might safely assume that the ordinary man of modest means, working on a week's wages, or a day's wages, pays twice for the necessities of life as compared with a man better off." The investigation showed poor people buying life insurance on the weekly or the industrial payment plan were charged twice the normal cost and that the great number of insured who permit their policies to lapse, received no money for their payments. The rule expounded by John Wegeman remains unchanged; only today operations are far more subtle. "Reformers" and "reform committees" unwittingly play into the hands of the exploiters.

Two and a half years ago an unfortunate young man deeply indebted took his own life. The direct cause was credit difficulties. A startled Chicago learned overnight that the City was indeed a consumer credit jungle and that so oppressive were the laws affecting the poorest that 1,000 Chicagoans a month declared bankruptcy. An additional 3,000 a year were found by the University of Chicago to be unemployable because of repeated garnishments. For five days *The Chicago Daily News* front-paged reports on economic mistreatment of "one million underdogs." The Mayor of Chicago appointed a committee of legislators, industrialists, labor leaders, community and civic group leaders, and impartial lawyers to recommend changes in credit laws.

The Mayor's Committee established a legislative subcommittee — of which this writer was a member — which set out to find alternatives and remedies. They listened to a proposal that garnishments should tie up a man's wages for eight weeks instead of for one week as was then the law. Simple-minded Chicagoans were unable to grasp how this change could save the workingman. If a man was fired for a one-week garnishment, he would be declared unemployable forever upon the filing of an eight-week garnishment.

It became apparent that most persons on the Committee failed to un-

derstand the reason for the workingman's bankruptcy. Bankruptcy once was an admission by a merchant that he owed more money than he had. The only man who ever went bankrupt was the man who had some assets left. By the bankruptcy act his creditors took all his goods, while giving the man a new start. If he went into business again, the old creditors could not come and break him once more.

The workingman goes into bankruptcy for one reason alone: to save his job. This reason has nothing to do with the debt; it has nothing to do with the property he can give a creditor. Of the 13,000 workingman bankruptcies in Chicago last year, creditors did not receive one cent. This crucial difference between the traditional and the workingman's bankruptcy must have escaped the majority of the Mayor's and also the Governor's Committee, established at a later date.

Bankruptcy was a humanitarian concept. A man who made a mistake once was entitled to begin again. But the bankrupt workingman is simply a poor fellow who could not resist the lure of "You Auto Buy Now" and whose wants were larger than his pocketbook and his paycheck. If he defaulted on payments, creditors found a simple way to get his pay even before he earned it: garnishment. Some lawyers then discovered that the workingman whose car was repossessed, who owed money on his furniture, who had borrowed heavily, and whose wages were garnished, could file a petition in bankruptcy.

Garnishments are a threat to any job. If approached by a creditor, an employer must hold back the employee's salary and pay a portion to the creditor. No employer will put up with such inconveniences for long. When the workingman goes into bankruptcy, usually he has mortgaged his car, his furniture, his television set, sometimes even his upper plate and eye glasses. In the bankruptcy court the creditors present two alternatives: return all property (the suit of clothes, the pair of eye glasses, the mortgaged furniture) or if this is impossible — as it usually is — sign a "reaffirmation agreement" and the poor devil is as deep in debt as when he started . . .

except for three significant differences. One, he now owes also his lawyer (bankruptcies bring \$5 million a year to Chicago lawyers and \$8,000 to the federal court); two, he cannot ask for "help" in the bankruptcy court for another six years; and, three, he still owes all the people to whom he had pledged any household goods. All of this was known to everyone but the applicant himself. When the next garnishment comes, about a month after the bankruptcy, he may be discharged. When he applies for another job, his new employer will know about his bankruptcy record. A young man so involved took his life.

THE Mayor's Committee on Legislative Action threw out the proposal to permit garnishments for eight weeks. But the parent Committee adopted the "continuing garnishment" as it was then called. Later the garnishment period was cut from eight to four weeks. (But this was no longer called garnishment, this was now called wage deduction, which, to help the workingman, will force his employer to hold back wages for four weeks.) The law was further changed so that for the first time judgment could be entered against a person upon service of a summons upon his employer, whether the employer knew the man or not.

It became apparent that the interests representing the "creditors" dominated the Mayor's Committee. The Illinois Supreme Court reacted in wonderment. It questioned the continuing garnishment and commented that the changes enacted did not all benefit the debtor but conferred "substantial advantage upon the creditor."

How well have the recommendations of the Mayor's Committee worked in the past eighteen months? Garnishments have soared more than ever. Bankruptcy lawyers handle more than 1,000 cases a month.

After Governor Otto Kerner appointed a 64-member committee to study consumer credit, expectation for

**Mark J. Satter is a Chicago attorney whom the Chicago Daily News called "an outspoken foe of credit gouging."**



some remedy was raised. It labored long and hard and came up with a surprising recommendation which will make it legal for the first time in Illinois for the poor man to pay more for a used automobile than the affluent man pays for a new one. The first pays 30 per cent to 50 per cent interest while the latter, no matter how much he borrows, pays 6 per cent interest.

True to the ethics of life insurance companies at the turn of the century, some Illinois dealers (and the same, of course, applies to other states) have learned that the most expensive commodity they can sell is money. While it has been legal to charge 36 per cent interest for years, they have been willing to limit those loans to \$300. Gradually, they pushed the limit to \$800 then to \$7,500, and now if the Governor's Committee recommendations are followed, the limits have been abolished and the interest rate will start from between 30 per cent and 40 per cent.

*The only relief which will work is the total abolition of the right of garnishment. This will force merchants to be more circumspect in making loans. It may do away with some of the irresponsible easy-credit practices. And it will restore dignity to the life of the poorest laborer among us.*

It is obvious that the members of the Mayor's and Governor's committees did not reflect the welfare of the workingmen. These bodies were composed to represent the major economic interests with a sprinkling of neutral members, rather than experts and persons who would not be affected by any recommended legislation. For example, the Governor's committee grew and grew, ending up as an unwieldy body of 64 members. It has been said that politicians facing re-election were approached by constituents in the loan business, urging the legislators to ask Governor Kerner to appoint additional members.

Just as the committees, so all legislative efforts failed in bringing any relief. The *Chicago Sun-Times* points out: "Legislation to strengthen certain laws affecting lending and installment sales transactions, including the usury law, was so amended and watered down by the influence of lobbyists and their friends in the General Assembly that the Legislature approved higher interest rates on small loans. The so-called 'reform' for the consumer was no reform at all."

*continued on page 27*

## The Pope and Birmingham

THOMAS F. EAGLETON

*Excerpts from a speech by Thomas F. Eagleton, Attorney General of Missouri, made before the Inaugural meeting of the First Friday Club, composed of Catholic business and professional men, of Kansas City, Mo.*

Within the past few weeks, we have witnessed two great tragedies: The loss to all the world of our Holy Father, Pope John XXIII, and the shameful debacle of Birmingham.

Though it may seem incongruous to mention these two occurrences in the same breath, I submit that each — in its own way — relates directly to what we are doing here today. Pope John was known as the Pope of Peace and shattered all precedent when he addressed his last encyclical, "*Pacem in Terris*," or "Peace on Earth," not only to the Catholics of the world but to "all men of goodwill." Such charity and warmth is indeed a far cry from the news of racial strife that has recently been on the front pages, but the lesson of John XXIII may provide the key to the problems of this century.

To regard the brutality in Birmingham as an isolated, freakish outbreak of emotionalism is as unrealistic as to deny the existence of the problem which occasioned it. To be sure, the sting of fire hoses and the teeth of police dogs are not often felt by people in this country. But evil manifests itself in many ways, and five days of violence in a southern city is simply one of those ways.

I say this not to minimize the wrongs committed in Birmingham — wrongs that are the greater because they were committed under the guise of law and order. Rather, I say this to emphasize the gravity of the sordid theme of which Birmingham is but one expression.

It is my belief that starting with the segregation cases in 1954 and continuing up to the very present, there has been a concerted effort on the part of various individuals and groups to heap abuse upon and to discredit the Supreme Court of the United States. What started as a segregationist movement has now become a polished up, all-out attack upon our highest court and the entire federal judicial process.

We no longer can shrug off or laugh at these attacks or ignore them

as the idle rumblings of a fringe group. When a respected organization like the Council of State Governments recommends that we amend the Constitution of the United States so as to create a "Court of the Union" to "veto" the Supreme Court, then it is time to become concerned. Think of it! A "Court of the Union" not to serve as an instrument of positive good in the administration of justice and the implementation of freedom, but admittedly an instrument of negative mischief.

This, then, is a time for concern and for thoughtful, positive action. Violence and brutality must, of course, be stopped. If it requires the intervention of federal troops in Birmingham or U. S. marshals at the University of Alabama, then so be it. But this is only a temporary solution — a treatment of a symptom, not a cure of the disease.

In his last encyclical published less than two months ago, Pope John asked for "peace on earth" from which phrase the document took its name.

The one great message that can be drawn from that work is that the search for true world peace must begin with the fact that "every human being is a person . . . endowed with intelligence and free will." From this principle devolves ". . . the right [of every person] to a basic education and to technical and professional training in keeping with the stage of educational development in the country to which he belongs. Every effort should be made to insure that persons be enabled, on the basis of merit, to go on to higher studies, so that, as far as possible, they may occupy posts and take on responsibilities in human society in accordance with their natural gifts and the skills they have acquired."

Lest any doubt remains as to the import of this statement, the Holy Father continued " . . . the conviction that all men are equal by reason of their natural dignity has been generally accepted. Hence, racial discrimination can in no way be justified, at least doctrinally or in theory."

Is this not the answer to Birmingham and to the misguided efforts of those who would hack away at the roots of authority of our courts and government?

*Peter Csongor is the pseudonym of a Hungarian who lives in the Midwest. One morning toward the end of January in 1945 he left his apartment in Budapest to buy a package of cigarettes. He returned in 1951 after spending six years in various Soviet labor camps. This memoir and our cover illustration are drawn from that experience. He participated in the Budapest uprising in 1956. He escaped Hungary by way of Austria and arrived in New York that December. A number of his relatives, including his mother, still live in Budapest.*

WHEN the Soviet Army conquered Budapest in 1945, I was 19 years old, one of the many youths uprooted and suddenly aged by war. I studied fine arts but when the war was nearly over I had to discontinue my education.

As the roar of guns subsided I had no idea what the future could bring. But the fact the war had ended, at

disturbed me until I was able to write it down.

The commander of the Karelian work camp soon discovered that I was some kind of an artist. He took me away from lumberjack work and ordered me to paint different signs and decorations. These decorations, considering the miserable life in the camp, always seemed to me a joke in very bad taste. An old Russian prisoner expressed it this way: "We need this like a dead man needs a compress."

In the following years I was in many camps, depending on where they needed a decorator.

On one occasion I was transferred to a notorious camp of Russian convicts near the town of Segheza. The convicts as well as the guards were constantly terrorized by the *blatnoys*; the word, translated freely, means "the privileged one" in Russian slang. This is what the professional criminals called themselves; they served time here from five to twenty years.

They represented the minority in

around me. Then I just nodded with the others: "Well now, the red-headed Volodya put on his 'wooden cloak'." By the argot of the camp, he was in his coffin.

The barracks where I was placed was the *blatnoys'* headquarters. During the nights I withdraw into a dark corner and watched them as they sat naked on the ground in front of the stove playing cards. The fire was the only source of light and made the entire scene a feverish nightmare. The *blatnoys* treated me with a certain leniency because I was Hungarian. Foreigners were rare in these camps and I served as a kind of novelty. One of the greatest advantages I had from this situation was that I could keep my sugar ration (one small cube daily), which they collected from the other prisoners as a levy.

When the *blatnoys* found out I was an artist, they ordered me to paint a rose on a piece of stationery. When I told them I didn't have any paint or brushes in the barracks, they threatened that if I didn't bring

# a hungarian in russia

least for us, awakened something in me: a will to live. I was roving the streets of the ruined city — hungry, looking for food, and wondering where to pick up my real life again.

One morning, I remember it as if it had happened yesterday, a Russian soldier stopped me on the street. Pointing his submachine gun at me, he yelled something in Russian. I didn't understand him. He shoved me into a bare store room. There were about ten people there already. All men, all residents of my town.

From this moment six years passed until I saw my family again . . .

As I learned later, I was only one of the 20,000 male residents taken by force from the streets to different work camps of the Soviet Union.

The story I would like to tell is only one of the episodes of the years I spent in those camps. For a long time it just came into my mind, like an old wound making its presence known on a rainy day. The memory

numbers, but with their aggressively violent and foolhardy behavior they controlled camp life. We who didn't belong to this class were afraid of them, because the *blatnoys* were experienced and merciless when it came to the exchange of blows. I remember, for instance, an old Uzbek priest (political prisoner, in for twenty years) who was beaten nearly to death by a group of *blatnoys* because he was not willing to part with the gold fillings in his teeth. When the old man finally lost consciousness, they broke the teeth out of his mouth, and through the guards they had the gold exchanged for tobacco.

By that time I had passed the stage of being surprised at anything. I reached a deep point of humiliation, where there is not much opposition left. There is no black and white, only gray infinity which has none of the characteristics of life, only existence. And existence did not carry any great value. Many died

these materials by the next evening, I wouldn't have any hands to hold brushes. I knew such a promise was to be taken seriously. The next evening by the light of the blazing fire I painted flowers in the corners of wrinkled notebook sheets. They sent these letters to their female acquaintances. From then on I spent my nights painting roses. Sometimes I was so exhausted I fell asleep with the brush in my hand. But they woke me up with a couple of kicks. I hoped they would get tired of this game, but they never seemed to run out of ideas. After the flowers they wanted hearts pierced by an arrow, then little angels with small wings.

One day the commander of the camp asked if I could paint a portrait of him. Hoping they would stop making me paint signs, I answered yes. The next day he took me home with him.

The exterior of the house, where he lived with his wife and child, did



not differ from our wooden barracks. The interior, however, was the home of a free, Soviet citizen — a table in the middle of the room with a real kerosene lamp equipped with glass shade (not improvised from an empty can, like the prisoners'); next to the wall a couch covered with colorful material; on the wall a reproduction of a Shishkin painting titled "Dawn in the Forest" and a small portrait of Stalin in a carved wooden frame. The place was clean, and from the neighboring room came indescribably delicious odors — of food. After spending almost three years in camp, this home appeared to be a palace. Carefully I sat down at the table. The commander placed his son's watercolor set before me and ordered me to begin work. I tried to explain that watercolors were not made for painting portraits. He lost his temper and swore that if I didn't get to work right away he would show me how uncomfortable life can be. There was only one real discomfort at the camp: to perish. And during his long career

to run toward the door. The commander, thinking I wanted to escape, caught me and forced me to the floor. After that incident I was never taken again to a free citizen's house.

However, I had to paint more portraits. The guards wanted to be painted, one by one. They gave me old photographs which were taken when they were younger. Sometimes the photograph was so small and worn that for the most part I had to paint from my imagination. Of course, if I made them look good, it didn't matter if the portrait bore no resemblance to the person.

At times I was tempted to paint them as they really were — to duplicate that hating, mistrustful expression on their faces, to mirror their miserable life for which they blamed the prisoners.

As soon as the *blatnoys* found out I could paint portraits too, they wanted me to draw their profiles on personal letters. This idea made them so happy that after my first drawing they gave me two spoonfuls of margarine.

from the stove. We sat down and I got to work. When the drawing was finished, he looked at it and then passed it around. It's true he didn't like it very much, but his friends assured him that it was a good likeness. "Next time you will have to work harder to 'photograph' Usaty," he said. But this next time never came to be.

Several nights later the barracks door was yanked open and about twenty-five soldiers crowded in, holding their automatic submachine guns in ready position. These soldiers did not belong to the regular guard. They surrounded the *blatnoys* and called out a name I was completely unfamiliar with. Dead silence followed. Then one of the soldiers fired a round into the ceiling as a warning. The shots had a terrible sound in the closed room. Usaty stepped forward, swearing loudly. The soldiers, as suddenly as they came, left taking Usaty with them.

The next day I found out what had happened. Usaty had committed a robbery and murder a few months

## / peter csongor



the commander had learned several methods of this "discomfort."

The portrait was finished after three sittings. He and his family must have been very satisfied with the result, because after the last sitting they kept me there for supper. This was serious insubordination, but the commander took his chance. It had been almost three years since I had sat at a laid table. The plates and glasses and spoons appeared to have been scrubbed until they shone. I looked at them and emotion came over me like a wave; I desperately fought it. My throat seemed to close and I began to feel dizzy. I still remember faintly that it seemed as if my parents were sitting around the table and I was home again. Then I lost consciousness. When I came to, the commander was kneeling on my chest and pointing a gun at me. Later I learned that I apparently became hysterical — yelling something I jumped up from the table and started

I consumed this margarine for days, dividing it into small portions. I believe even today that this was the most generous honorarium I ever received for any of my "artistic products." It saved my life. At this time I had a common disease of the camp, the *cinga*, which was the consequence of serious malnutrition. It manifests itself in huge, burning wounds on the body that refuse to heal, and it often ends with blood poisoning. I recovered from the disease with three wounds which healed fairly fast, thanks to the margarine. I still have the scars.

One night I was awakened by a *blatnoy* named Usaty with the usual request: to draw him on a letter. This Usaty was a peculiar man. Considering his behavior and prestige in camp he must have been a serious criminal. However, he had been sentenced for a small department store robbery for only one year.

Usaty pushed aside the card players

before in Moscow. The police found fingerprints and established the identity of the murderer. A big investigation was started to find him. Usaty bought some identification cards with a different name and left for a small town. There he broke into a department store, making certain he would be caught. The local jurisdiction sentenced him under the assumed name, and he was sent to our camp. Usaty reasoned that the safest place from the police was a camp. His plan would have worked, if he hadn't sent a letter to his girl friend with the portrait I had made. The police censored all letters which were received by Usaty's former women friends. And when the letter arrived with my drawing, the police recognized him at once.

Usaty was sent to prison for life. I was transported to another camp because one night the *blatnoys*, in their helpless rage, beat me to unconsciousness.

# CONTEMPORARY ★ ART ★ ★ !!

## CHICAGO Needs A ★ 2ND ★ museum!

BY  
DORIS ★!  
LANE!!!  
BUTLER

Nothing is more destructive than the derogatory term, "provincial," when it is applied to the artistic accomplishments of a city possessing the vitality of Chicago.

In the October 1962 issue of *Show*, Richard Acheson quotes a paid executive of the Art Institute of Chicago in "Chicago: The Embarrassment of Riches," who said, "You must understand that Chicago is not really a big city at all but just a collection of villages. You must remember that the Art Institute is just one of the better provincial museums."

It is difficult to understand why an official of the Institute would use the term "provincial" for a museum known as one of the big seven and designated by some art historians as one of the big three in America. "Big" does not signify a huge physical plant, but their eminent collections. Provincial means local, narrow or illiberal, insular or parochial. None of these words define the museum.

Artists in any community depend upon their museum for stimulation and recognition. Museums are essential in keeping artists from leaving for cities where they are not only appreciated but also collected. Many collectors will not buy the work of young, exceptional talent until a stamp of approval is given by a museum.

With the best of intentions, one museum cannot by itself generate a

live interest in the creative artists. A second museum, imbued with a receptive and experimental atmosphere, eager to discover and validate talents, will keep artists in Chicago and not lose them to New York and Paris. This in itself justifies a center of contemporary art.

The reference to Chicago as a "collection of villages" may have some truth because of the millions of suburbanites who live outside the city, come into it to earn their daily bread but contribute little or nothing to the culture of the city. Their civic pride is confined to the suburbs; they have little interest in the city which makes it possible for them to live outside.

Chicago artist George Kokines sums up the city as only an artist could: "Chicago reminds me of an orange, clean and beautiful on the outside, but as you bore into it you come to the rotten center and out again through the unblemished rind on the other side — but the center is the interesting part."

To get some lively reactions to questions about the provincialism of Chicago, why some artists stay and other artists leave the city, press coverage and whether or not the city needs a second museum, I interviewed several directors of art galleries who are not only knowledgeable but very involved and concerned with the polemical art atmosphere of Chicago.

They agree emphatically that Chicago is not provincial, that the city has and still does produce artists of quality and individuality. Among the many artists named who have stayed in Chicago — although some have left for a time — and whose works are in private and museum collections here and abroad, are Bouras, Campoli,

Chapin, Coen, Ginzel, Florsheim, Goto, Cohen, Hunt, Bentley, Kahn, Kokines, Mintz, Lanyon, Packard, Pattison, Rosofsky, and Strobel.

To help prove false the once true statement, "Chicago is a graveyard for galleries," six galleries in the Ontario Street-Michigan Avenue area, have founded the Art Dealers Association of Chicago, to cooperate in maintaining high ethical standards as well as to stimulate more art interest in the city itself.

The A.D.A.C. has promotional ideas for distribution of posters and joint open houses the first Monday night of each month, called "gallery walks" (originated in May, to be resumed this fall).



Sally Fairweather (Fairweather-Hardin Gallery): "West Coast artists all think alike; New York artists all try to look like someone else; Chicago artists maintain their own identity. Yet the creative artists of the Midwest are so little appreciated, the facilities to display their work are so limited, it is a wonder how the artists can stick it out. A city as important as Chicago needs a museum of contemporary art." *Kansas City Area Galleries*

Doris Butler is the Chicago correspondent for *Art in America*, a former art critic for the *Chicago Daily News*, and former Director of Publicity of the Art Institute of Chicago.



# CONTEMPORARY ART

## ! KANSAS CITY Welcomes modern Art !!

BY WILLIAM D. PAUL, JR.

Art students need not only to work in whatever media their talents or interests direct them, but must also be familiar with the paintings and sculpture of others. The knowledge of the solutions others have found is not complete if attention is given only to those of old. Students must see what contemporary artists are doing.

Several years ago it became apparent in Kansas City that the need to show the most recent works of American or European art was not being adequately fulfilled. Experience in modern art was obtained by students vicariously, by reading monthly art periodicals and by studying poor but expensive volumes and reproductions designed for mass consumption. Experience with actual objects of art, except with those from antique periods, was very limited. This led the Kansas City Art Institute to show mainly works by living American artists, an area of art not so well patronized by other Kansas City institutions.

For example, the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery is prohibited from acquiring works by artists who have been dead less than 30 years. Because of this restriction, the Gallery has an auxiliary organization with the acquisition of modern art as a main function. But these purchases seldom exceed two per year and this group does not often sponsor exhibitions of

recent works being produced in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, London, or Paris. The Nelson Gallery occasionally sponsors excellent loan shows that provide a background for understanding modern art but it possesses only a very modest study collection of recent paintings. Many American paintings in its permanent collection of the thirties and forties are kept in storage. Of course, the collections in St. Louis and Chicago are outstanding, but time and distance prohibit repeated first-hand study.

A large number of other organizations and clubs evidently have felt this need for showing contemporary art. They have "galleries" and hold regular exhibitions. But, unfortunately, the galleries are inadequate and the shows often of low quality. They are shrouded with dilettantism, for few of the organizations have made the professional and budgetary commitments necessary for providing high caliber exhibitions.

The program to exhibit works by living American artists in the Kansas City Art Institute is now in its second year. These exhibitions show the measure of invention, scale, and technique of American art as well as its diversity and strength.

The response has been encouraging. Not only have the faculty and students of the Kansas City Art Institute but also those of other colleges and universities, found the shows valuable and stimulating. The increased attendance in the galleries — about thirty times that in previous years — apparently indicates that the exhibitions satisfy an interest in modern art.

Local collectors have found the exhibitions impressive. Although some collectors — especially those just be-

ginning — may prefer the glamour of going to New York or Chicago, a number of major canvases shown this year have been bought for local collections.

Art dealers and some collectors in New York and Chicago have been sending fine works even with the stipulation that most of them be available for purchase by local collectors. Art valued at five million dollars, including a benefit showing of the Harry Winston collection of rare jewels, has been exhibited this year.

While each of the shows has been important in revealing the nature of current American art, a number of the exhibitions have been particularly notable. The first major show of 1962-63 consisted of 18 paintings by Raphael Soyer. Next, six artists whose work demonstrates a "return to the figure," were grouped in an exhibition of recent figure painting, and late in the winter paintings by Jan Muller were shown. Several of the Muller paintings were included in the United States' pavilion at the 1962 Venice Biennale. One exhibit featured six women painters: Helen Frankenthaler, Georgia O'Keeffe, Elaine de Kooning, Marcia Marcus, Jehan Shably, and Nell Blaine.

Several of these exhibitions highlighted lectures by distinguished persons in the arts. Beginning in September, shows will be in the Charlotte Crosby Kemper Gallery in the Student Living Center on the school campus. This facility will make possible larger and finer exhibits.

Whether in New York or in Kansas City, the public cannot be expected to appreciate great art unless it has the opportunity to view and study great art. We must start with our young people.

*William D. Paul, Jr. is director of exhibitions and instructor in art history at the Kansas City Art Institute. A graduate of the Atlanta, (Ga.) Art Institute and a student of the University of Rome, Italy, his works have been shown throughout the United States and he has won many prizes.*

# CONTEMPORARY ART QUOTES



*Allan Frumkin*

"Chicago has been a generating point and has given some artists brilliant starts but not too many brilliant careers. Many artists have left Chicago because of the lack of stimulation; others, more self-contained, go their own way and find success more available. . . . The Art Institute fills its role adequately in housing and conserving its famous collections but not in initiating exhibitions. Except for the Annual American exhibit, all originate elsewhere before coming to Chicago. . . . A contemporary art center would be beneficial but not at a museum level. The Walker Art Center in Minneapolis is a good example. We thought that McCormick Place (the new, huge exhibition center) would fill this need but it has not functioned as such . . . There has been little growth of the art conscious public in recent years. Public schools should add art programs, young children should be taken on frequent trips to the Art Institute and the art galleries. . . . Local press coverage is less important than coverage in national and international art magazines, which now pay little attention to Chicago."

*Richard Feigen*

"An overwhelming proportion of nationally and internationally known artists came out of Chicago. The School of the Art Institute was the training ground for Barnes, Beal, Cohen, Goto, Hunt, Indiana, Chamberlain, Mitchell, Natkin, Rosofsky, and Westerman. Chicago is a fertile ground for an artist to develop — but collectors will buy him only after he has been accepted in New York and Europe. . . . The annual Chicago and vicinity exhibitions do not draw collectors because it is too local and pedestrian. If the \$10,000 annual prize money were to be used in an international exhibit instead, where Chicago artists would be included, collectors would flock to Chicago as they do to the Carnegie International in Pittsburgh. . . . A center for contemporary art would lighten the burden of the Art Institute. It could become more important than New York's Museum of Modern Art and might be supported on a budget of \$50,000 a year. It should promote a broad, experimental program of original exhibits and not pre-packaged, predigested shows."

*Bud Holland*

"Chicago needs no defense. It has produced many

highly individual artists who create their own vitality. . . . Artists should be classed as good or bad, not 'of Chicago' or 'of New York.' The artist no longer feels alone or neglected. The many small museums in out of the way places and colleges offering art programs, help generate artistic interest which creates a growing commercial market. . . . Since art is not for the masses, press coverage in the daily press does not matter too much. . . . Contemporary art is not the function of the Art Institute; a center for that purpose should be established."

*Charles Feingarten*

"Chicago is one of the most productive art centers. But it takes a circus to stimulate interest. Typically the annual Old Town art fair draws 55,000 people to this picturesque section of Chicago. Artists and craftsmen display their work along tree-lined streets, curious throngs peer at beautifully kept patios, hot dogs are sold, and incidentally artworks are auctioned off . . . If the Art Institute would present several large exhibitions simultaneously, a second museum would not be necessary."

*Frank Oehlschlaeger*

"If the Art Institute would broaden its present scope, another museum would not be necessary . . . press coverage would be improved if the critics would view everything that goes on in the galleries."

*Mack Gilman*

"Until we have a museum for contemporary art, the Art Institute should present regularly one or two-man exhibits of Chicago artists . . . The public's pride in their museum could be reinforced by expanding its membership and publicizing its free classes and lectures."

*Devorah Sherman*

"Middle class values drive the artists away . . . . With proper press coverage and promotion people would come from all over the Midwest to see exhibitions, but all the Chicago papers combined sometimes devote less to Chicago exhibits than one issue of the *Milwaukee Journal* and *Sentinel* . . . .

A small museum focusing on contemporary art would be a welcome addition to Chicago . . . . Galleries should send exhibits to smaller cities . . . ."





Kazimir Karpuszek (Gres Gallery): "Chicago is not fated to the Second City position. The city is bursting with artistic talent; the potential audience is sophisticated and receptive. Chicago needs a contemporary art center, tasteful and unafraid, which would become an incentive for first-rate artists to stay in Chicago, and which could challenge New York as a guide post of contemporary art."

Joseph Faulkner (Main Street Gallery): "Chicago has three palaces for fish, two great zoos, but one museum . . . The Art Institute of Chicago has a magnificent collection of established painters. However, a separate home for contemporary art, where Chicagoans could become aware of the resources of their own city would be most welcome . . . Now unfortunately, Chicago's collectors go to New York to pay higher prices for the same works of art available in Chicago."



"Pregnant Lisette" by Paul Georges. This painting is one of several which was purchased for Kansas City collections from Kansas City galleries this year.



*"In the Studio" by Raphael Soyer. Courtesy of The Forum Gallery.*



*"The Temptation of St. Anthony" by Jan Mueller. (Courtesy of The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum.)*



*Kasha Heman (Kasha Heman Gallery): "Chicago needs more of everything: more theatre, more galleries, another museum, real appreciation and recognition for its artists."*



# CONTEMPORARY ART

## GALLERIES

Chicago galleries are grouped in clusters, with few exceptions, in the near north, a bit farther north, central, and in the near south.

*Galleries in the Ontario Street-Michigan Avenue area:*

**ALLAN FRUMKIN GALLERY**, 545 North Michigan, American and French graphics; sculpture by Campoli, Goto, Westermann; paintings by Golub, Matta, Barnes, McCarrell, Leaf, Saul, Georges, and Maryan.

**FAIRWEATHER-HARDIN GALLERY**, 141 East Ontario, showing Aubin, Bertola, Buehr, Chapin, Coen, DiMeo, Hoff, Kahn, Lanyon, Natkin, Osver, Strobel, and Treiman besides Braque, Miro, Leger, Moore, Picasso, and others.

**B. C. HOLLAND GALLERY**, 155 East Ontario, shows New York artists, Kline, Resnick, Tworckov, Leslie, de Kooning, Goldberg and Chicago artists, Bouras, Hunt, Ginzel, Waite, and Nickle.

**DEVORAH SHERMAN GALLERY**, 619 North Michigan, shows Chicago artists, Krimmer-Brams, Seiden, Ripoli, Barazani, and Stipe and has presented sculpture exhibits, which have included Nevelson and Macri.

**FEINGARTEN GALLERY**, 226 East Ontario, shows Chicago artists, Barrett, Bennett, Gehr, Martyl, Mintz, Pattison, and Seno; also shows work by Okamura (now of California), other California artists and New York artists.

**MAIN STREET GALLERIES**, 642 North Michigan, shows Chicago painter Schnackenberg and sculptor Packard; American and European graphics; and a wide selection of Cubist paintings.

**THE ARTS CLUB OF CHICAGO**, 109 East Ontario, is an important attraction in the Ontario-Michigan area. Since 1916 it has brought museum quality exhibits to Chicago: Braque, Picasso, Rodin, Brancusi, Soutine, Dubuffet, Rouault, Miro, and others.

*Galleries on Oak Street:*

**GRES GALLERY**, 49 East Oak, showing Brzozowski of Poland, Bertini of Italy, Tharratts of Spain, Botero of Colombia; Mischo, Ito, Virkau, and Zapkus of Chicago; and former Chicagoans Weber and Woelffer.

**MARGUERITE HOHENBERG GALLERY**, 102 East Oak, concentrates on the non-objective paintings of Hohenberg and Haydon. Mobiles, prints, handmade book marks, and ceramic bells.

**GILMAN GALLERY**, 103 East Oak, represents Binford, Huth, and Frooman of Chicago; other artists include Suyeoka, Wilt, Bozicovic, Brian, and Harrison, Chicago sculptor.

**FRANK J. OEHLSCHLAEGER GALLERY**, 107 East Oak, shows Chicagoans Davidson, Florsheim, Neiman (now in New York), and Perkins; also represents Bohrod, Bosa,

Corbino, and Van Zandt among others.

**DISTELHEIM GALLERIES, Inc.**, 113 East Oak, a newcomer on Oak Street, shows Abner, Davenport, and Mas of Paris; Katz, Raphaeli, and Levy of Israel, and is keeping an eye open for Chicago talent.

**KASHA HEMAN GALLERY**, with entrance on Oak but a 952 North Michigan address, shows drawings, collages, graphics, paintings, and sculpture including the work of Altman, Baskin, Peterdi; and Chicagoans Kraft, Hodara, Bently, Harms, Kerr, Brunettin, Kresnoff, and Richheimer.

*Other Galleries:*

**BENJAMIN GALLERIES**, 900 North Michigan, in the apartment of Neva Krohn, director. Shows, by appointment only (except on Saturdays when the gallery is open all day), feature prints, drawings, and small sculpture including Picasso, Rouault, Chagall, Ernst, and Moore; Chicago painters Jannes, Lau, Satz (now in New York); and Chicago sculptors Brunettin and Pattison.

**RICHARD FEIGEN GALLERY**, 53 East Division, shows Matta, Miro, Klee, Ernst, Giacommetti, Tanguy, Gorky, Arp, Wols, Moore, and Bacon; and Chicagoans Cohen, Rosofsky, Kokines, and Carloye.

**AIKO'S ART GALLERY**, 714 North Wabash, always has a large selection of contemporary Japanese prints on hand.

**SCOTT-RICHARDS GALLERY**, 615 North Wabash, presents monthly one-man shows in conjunction with handsome office furniture.

**WILLIAM A. FINDLAY GALLERY**, 505 North Michigan, on the second floor of the Sheraton Hotel, shows both young and well known painters of the Impressionist school.

**OLD TOWN ART CENTER**, 1714 North Wells, a community-supported center in picturesque Old Town section of Chicago, shows Chicago area artists' works.

*Downtown Galleries:*

**ART SALES AND RENTAL GALLERY**, directed by the Womens Board of the Art Institute in the museum, represents only Chicago artists. Works are judged frequently: paintings, sculpture, drawings, prints, and collages.

**FINDLAY GALLERIES, Inc.**, 320 South Michigan, shows many varieties, from the Impressionist and Post-impressionist schools to Buffet.

**GUILDHALL GALLERIES, Ltd.**, 406 South Michigan, two adjoining galleries, one showing abstract paintings, the other Realist work of painters like Bos and van den Berg, both of Holland.

**INTERNATIONAL GALLERIES**, 424 South Michigan, shows among others: Vlaminck, Chagall, Picasso, Laurencin, Metzinger and Tumarkin.

**McKERR OBSERVATORY GALLERY**, on the top of the Board of Trade Building, 141W Jackson, shows mostly Chicago painters: Esserman, Kraft, Schwartz among others.

**MORI GALLERY**, 83 East Van Buren, shows a large selection of both contemporary and old master Japanese prints.

*On the Near South Side:*

**MCCORMICK PLACE GALLERY**, 23rd and Lake Michigan, has had many traveling exhibitions; it is the scene of the annual New Horizons Sculpture exhibit sponsored by the North Shore Art League; and has shown the private collection of the Edwin Hokins.

*Suburbs:*

**THE 4 ARTS GALLERY**, 1629 Oak, Evanston, directed by painter and ceramic sculptor, Rosemary Zwick, shows Chicago artists: Desow-Fishbein, Borchard, Meier, Mitruk, Frano, Carl Schwartz, and Ullman-Wright as well as her own work.

**ADELE ROSENBERG GALLERY**, 931 Linden, Winnetka, shows Chicago artists: Bentley, Powell, Walker, Migdal, and Ben-north among others.

*Kansas City Area Galleries:*

**WILLIAM ROCKHILL NELSON GALLERY OF ART AND MARY ATKINS MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS**, 4525 Oak Street. Specializing in art of the Far East; European and American paintings and decorative arts; ancient Egyptian, Near Eastern, Greek and Roman sculpture; English pottery of the 17th and 18th centuries; English portrait miniatures and prints. The Friends of Art operates a sales and rental gallery. Traveling exhibitions. Conservation laboratory. Programs in museum training are coordinated with institutions of higher learning. Junior Gallery has facilities, tours, classes, and a library for children.

**SALES AND RENTAL GALLERY**, 4525 Oak Street. Auxiliary to the Nelson Gallery which exhibits regularly works by artists and craftsmen who have been represented in the Mid-America Exhibition. Special exhibitions of American, European and Oriental art such as the recently closed exhibition, The Popular Image in Art.

**THE KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE**, 4415 Warwick Boulevard.

**THE LITTLE GALLERY**, 5002 State Line. Exhibitions of works by American and European artists as well as by local painters and sculptors. This gallery has recently been remodeled and provides a very professional background for the exhibition and sale of art. Presently showing prints by Leonard Baskin.

**THE LAWRENCE GALLERY**, 4307 Main Street. Exhibitions of paintings, drawings, sculpture, and pottery by well known artists such as Moses Soyer, Paul Burlin, and Aaron Bohrod.

**JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER**, 8201 Holmes. Monthly exhibitions of drawings and paintings by local and national artists. The past season has included exhibitions by Thomas Hart Benton, Fred Conway, William Fuhri, and the painting faculty of the University of Missouri.

**THE BARN GALLERY**, 8200 Mission Road, and the **UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUB**, 4618 Warwick Boulevard, exhibit paintings, prints, and sculpture by local artists.

# By And For ed sachs

Tips on how to fit in with the smart set this season . . . so smart they have to wait for *Playboy*, *Vogue*, or *Esquire* to tell them what is in and what is out before they can make up their own minds:

**BOOKS TO READ:** *Herman Melville, by Moby Dick, as told to the American Civil Liberties Union.* The whale's account of his famous feud with Captain Ahab and his view of what he calls "persecution by a New England psycho." For the first time, Moby Dick makes public the text of a letter he sent to Captain Ahab in the hope it would divert the captain from his single-minded psychosis. To quote, "... bygones be bygones. To-day they can help people like you. Modern psychiatry is working miracles. Get some help, Boy, before they take you to a funny farm and throw away the key." . . . *Puberty Can Be Fun* . . . Compiled by the staff of *Playboy*, it is at its best when it tells you what to wear to an orgy.

**RECORDS TO HEAR:** *The Adolf Hitler Songbook sung by the John Birch Chorale* . . . You may have your own favorites but mine were "The Buchenwald Bounce" and the "Squelch Their Civil Rights Samba." And you can't overlook the hit potential in the "Book Burners' Blues." Funky, man, funky. *Lenny Bruce: The Man and the Law, narrated by Dwight D. Eisenhower.* Wonderful! Of course, there are those who say that Eisenhower, a comic who used to play the better spots around Washington, wasn't the proper man for the voice on this record . . . but I think Dwight has just the touch to bring this entire subject into the proper fuzzy focus.

**THE THEATER:** *Who's Afraid of Edward Albee?* by Virginia Woolf . . . If you are tired of losing fights with your spouse, see this play and learn from the professionals how to do a better job.

**HOW TO HAVE A PARTY PEOPLE WILL TALK ABOUT:** First invite a lot of Christians to dinner. Lock them in your playroom and then spring some lions into the room. Watch the fun !!! Hard on the lions, though, the bland diet makes them

depressed and a depressed lion is no fun.

**GIFTS:** For the psychiatrist who has everything: Norman Mailer. For that chic young editor at *The New Yorker*: three endings from any story by William Sansom.

**SNAPPY CONVERSATION:** A Unitarian music critic loves chamber music but refuses to admit it is divine . . . They are always talking about impractical artists, but did you ever note how many symphonic conductors outlived Packard and Hudson? . . . A Jewish rabbi knows he is in heaven when he opens his eyes and a president of the Sisterhood isn't waiting to see him . . . I have a feeling I'm being watched by agents of an enemy country. Ours.

*Ed Sachs expects each day to be worse than the one that went before and, says Sachs, in his life he has seldom been wrong. After all, he survived 14 years of work for the AP and newspapers. Now he writes fiction, non-fiction, poetry, and humor. Now and then he publishes "Yitzhawk Butterfield's Epistle and Journal" with the only aim to please Sachs. Recently, he let Hoke Norris, literary editor of the Chicago Sun-Times, devote his full column to Sachs and his ideas.*



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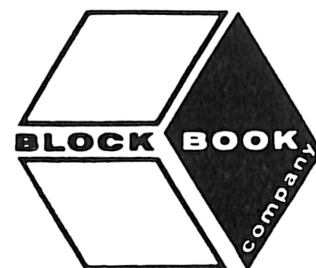
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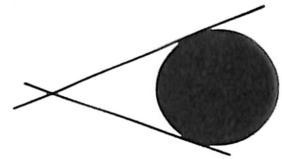
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## VOTING RECORDS

### Congress

#### Key to Symbols:

Y—Voting for the Bill  
N—Voting against the Bill  
P—Present but not Voting  
(Only available for Missouri)  
A—Absent  
I—Absent because of Illness  
(Only available for Illinois)  
HB—House Bill  
SB—Senate Bill  
HJR—House Joint Resolution  
SJR—Senate Joint Resolution

(Note: Votes with up to eight "nays" are not recorded in the table. However, the "nays" are named in the description of the bill following the vote totals).

### U. S. SENATE VOTES

**S 1576** Mental health bill authorizes \$848.5 million in grants over a 10-year period to launch a research, treatment, and construction program for the mentally ill or retarded. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) a Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to deny funds to states which maintained segregated facilities for mental patients. Tabling motion agreed to 43-27: R 2-22; D 41-5 (ND 25-5; SD 16-0), May 27, 1963. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**S 1576** Passed 72-1: R 23-1; D 49-0 (ND 33-0; SD 16-0), May 27, 1963. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. "Nay" by Curtis (Neb.).

**HR 6009** Increases the temporary national debt limit from \$305 billion to \$307 billion for the remainder of fiscal 1963 and to \$309 billion for July and August, the first two months of fiscal 1964. Passed 60-24: R 15-13; D 45-11 (ND 35-2; SD 10-9), May 28, 1963. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

|                     | S  | HR |
|---------------------|----|----|
| Long (D., Mo.)      | PN | A  |
| Symington (D., Mo.) | PN | Y  |
| Dirksen (R., Ill.)  | N  | Y  |
| Douglas (D., Ill.)  | PN | PY |

### U. S. HOUSE VOTES

**HR 6060** Equal Pay Act of 1963, requiring that equal work be compensated with equal pay, regardless of the sex of the workers. Open rule (H Res 362) for debate on the

bill. Adopted 362-9; R 160-0; D 202-9 (ND 123-0; SD 79-9), May 23, 1963. The President did not take a position on the bill.

**HR 5497** Mexican farm labor law extension through December 1965. The Administration in 1963 proposed a one-year extension plus an amendment designed to strengthen the protection for domestic farm labor. After the House Agriculture Committee reported a two-year extension, with the amendment sought by the Labor Department, welfare, church, and labor groups lobbied for defeat of HR 5497. Rejected 158-174; R 78-53; D 80-121 (ND 17-101; SD 63-20), May 29, 1963. The President did not take a position on the bill.

**HR 6755** Approves tax rate extension for one year, through June 30, 1964 of temporary excise and corporation income taxes at their existing rates. Passed 283-91; R 71-86; D 212-5 (ND 130-0; SD 82-5), June 13, 1963. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

#### MISSOURI

|                 | HR   | HR   | HR   |
|-----------------|------|------|------|
|                 | 6060 | 5497 | 6755 |
| 5 Bolling (D)   | Y    | A    | A    |
| 9 Cannon (D)    | Y    | N    | Y    |
| 6 Hull, Jr. (D) | Y    | N    | Y    |
| 8 Ichord (D)    | Y    | A    | Y    |
| 10 Jones (D)    | Y    | A    | Y    |
| 1 Karsten (D)   | Y    | N    | Y    |
| 4 Randall (D)   | Y    | A    | Y    |
| 3 Sullivan (D)  | Y    | N    | Y    |
| 2 Curtis (R)    | Y    | Y    | N    |
| 7 Hall (R)      | Y    | Y    | N    |

#### ILLINOIS

|                 | A | A  | Y |
|-----------------|---|----|---|
| 21 Gray (D)     | Y | N  | Y |
| 24 Price (D)    | Y | PN | Y |
| 23 Shipley (D)  | Y | A  | A |
| 16 Anderson (R) | A | Y  | Y |
| 17 Arends (R)   | Y | Y  | Y |
| 20 Findley (R)  | Y | PY | N |
| 14 Hoffman (R)  | Y | A  | N |
| 12 McClory (R)  | Y | PN | N |
| 19 McLoskey (R) | A | A  | N |
| 18 Michel (R)   | Y | Y  | N |
| 15 Reid (R)     | Y | Y  | N |
| 22 Springer (R) | Y | Y  | Y |

#### Chicago

|                    | Y | A  | Y  |
|--------------------|---|----|----|
| 1 Dawson (D)       | A | A  | Y  |
| 9 Finnegan (D)     | Y | A  | Y  |
| 5 Kluczynski (D)   | Y | PN | Y  |
| 7 Libonati (D)     | Y | N  | Y  |
| 3 Murphy (D)       | A | N  | Y  |
| 6 O'Brien (D)      | N | N  | Y  |
| 2 O'Hara (D)       | Y | N  | Y  |
| 11 Pucinski (D)    | A | N  | Y  |
| 8 Rostenkowski (D) | Y | PN | PN |
| 10 Collier (R)     | Y | Y  | N  |
| 4 Derwinski (R)    | Y | N  | N  |
| 13 Rumsfeld (R)    |   |    |    |

### States

#### ILLINOIS SENATE VOTES

**SB 739** Provides that no person, after purchasing or otherwise obtaining alcoholic liquor, shall sell, give, or deliver such alcoholic liquor to another person under the age of 21 years. Passed 37-8. (Nays by Cherry, Cronin, Davis, DeTolve, Dixon, Finley, Neistein, and Sweeney). (May 15, 1963).

**SB 83** Apportions the State into fifty-nine representative districts. Provides for 21 representative districts in Chicago, nine in

the remainder of Cook County and 29 outside of Cook County. Passed 32-18. (May 16, 1963).

**SB 693** Requires at least three-foot fence around each private swimming pool or pond artificially constructed except those ponds located on fenced-in-farm, fishing pond area, or certain other commercial areas. Provides penalties. Passed 56-0. (May 16, 1963)

**HB 236** Creates a Department of Children and Family Services to provide social services to children and their families, to operate children's institutions, and to provide certain other rehabilitative and residential services. Effective January 1, 1964. Passed 41-6 (Nays by Broyles, Paul Graham, Green, Ozinga, Peters, and Peterson). (May 16, 1963)

**HB 253** Defines neglected child. Provides that reimbursement to the counties for care of children shall be made by the Department of Mental Health only for care in those institutions which admit children on the basis of need without regard to race or ethnic origin. Passed 41-6 (Nays by Broyles, Paul Graham, Green, Ozinga, Peters, and Peterson). (May 16, 1963)

**HB 254** Provides that reimbursement to the counties for care of children in industrial schools for girls shall be made by the Department of Mental Health only for care in those institutions which admit children on the basis of need without regard to race or ethnic origin. Passed 41-6 (Nays by Broyles, Paul Graham, Green, Ozinga, Peters, and Peterson). (May 16, 1963)

**HB 255** Provides that reimbursement to the counties for care of children in training schools for boys shall be made by the Department of Mental Health only for care in those institutions which admit children on the basis of need without regard to race or ethnic origin. Passed 41-6 (Nays by Broyles, Paul Graham, Green, Ozinga, Peters, and Peterson). (May 16, 1963)

**SB 1000** Abolishes the Public Aid Commission and creates the Department of Public Aid. Passed 41-14. (May 21, 1963)

**SB 613** Provides that departments of public aid in Cook County shall be subject to the same supervision and statutory provisions as in other counties. (Eliminates autonomous authority of the Cook County Dept. of Public Aid). Passed 31-21. (May 23, 1963)

**SB 511** Provides that \$25 plus 50% of the next \$75 of a recipient's earned income shall be disregarded in making the determination of general assistance. Passed 58-0. (May 23, 1963)

**SB 700** Increases Cook County's clerk, coroner, and recorder salaries from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum. Passed 32-14. (May 23, 1963)

**SB 614** Prohibits strikes by public employees which endanger public health and safety. Passed 32-13. (May 29, 1963)

**SB 483** Prohibits the sale of goods on Sunday except for certain designated essential commodities. Provides penalties. Passed 36-20. (June 4, 1963)

**SB 747** Provides that failure or refusal to accept employment or to participate in training or educational programs, approved by the Commission, shall disqualify a recipient for further assistance or general assistance. Passed 56-0. (June 5, 1963)

**SB 591** Requires the enclosure of the area upon which ten or more automobiles no longer in operational condition are deposited

*We will catch up with the congressional voting records in the coming issue. The final weeks of the state legislatures see the passage of numerous bills, many of which will be recorded in FOCUS/Midwest taking up all available space.*

July, 1963

Page Twenty-three

or placed within view of a highway. Provides penalties. Passed 39-6. (Nays by Carpentier, Drach, Friedrich, Neistein, Ozniga, and Sours). (June 6, 1963)

**SB 774** Provides that question of issuing bonds of Chicago Sanitary District be submitted to referendum at general election in November of even numbered years. Passed 31-18. (June 6, 1963)

**SB 550** Provides for election of mayor and alderman of Chicago in November, 1966, and quadrennially thereafter. Repeals present non-partisan elections of aldermen, placing them under primary system. Passed 33-18. (June 6, 1963)

**SB 1039** Provides that a person commits eavesdropping when he uses an eavesdropping device to hear or record all or any part of any oral conversation without the consent of all parties thereto. Passed 31-8 (Nays by Arrington, Broyles, Davis, Finley, Gilbert, Green, Laughlin, and Peterson). (June 6, 1963)

**SB 1136** Abolishes Council of Economic Advisers. Provides for a 15-member board to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Passed 31-20. (June 11, 1963)

**HB 8** Removes liability of brothers and sisters for support of a public aid recipient. Passed 32-4 (Nays by Davis, Fawell, Peterson, and Sprague). (June 13, 1963)

| ILLINOIS<br>SENATORS | SB<br>83 | SB<br>1000 | SB<br>613 | SB<br>700 | SB<br>614 | SB<br>483 | SB<br>774 | SB<br>550 | SB<br>1136 |
|----------------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Arrington (R)        | Y        | Y          | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | A          |
| Bidwill (R)          | Y        | Y          | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Broyles (R)          | Y        | Y          | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Canfield (R)         | Y        | Y          | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Carpentier (R)       | Y        | Y          | Y         | N         | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Cherry (D)           | A        | Y          | N         | Y         | N         | N         | N         | N         | N          |
| Collins (R)          | Y        | Y          | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Coulson (R)          | Y        | N          | N         | N         | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Cronin (D)           | N        | N          | N         | Y         | N         | Y         | N         | N         | N          |
| Davis (R)            | Y        | Y          | Y         | A         | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| De La Cour (D)       | N        | A          | N         | Y         | N         | N         | A         | N         | A          |
| De Tolve (D)         | A        | N          | A         | Y         | A         | N         | A         | A         | A          |
| Dixon (D)            | A        | N          | N         | A         | N         | Y         | N         | N         | A          |
| Dougherty (D)        | N        | Y          | N         | Y         | A         | Y         | N         | N         | N          |
| Downing (R)          | Y        | N          | N         | Y         | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Drach (R)            | Y        | Y          | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Eberspacher (D)      | N        | Y          | N         | Y         | A         | N         | N         | A         | N          |
| Fawell (R)           | Y        | N          | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Finley (D)           | N        | Y          | N         | Y         | A         | N         | N         | N         | N          |
| Fox (D)              | N        | N          | N         | Y         | A         | A         | A         | A         | A          |
| Friedrich (R)        | Y        | Y          | Y         | Y         | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Gilbert (R)          | Y        | Y          | Y         | Y         | Y         | A         | Y         | Y         | N          |
| Gottschalk (R)       | A        | Y          | Y         | N         | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Graham, J. A. (R)    | Y        | Y          | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Graham, Paul (R)     | Y        | Y          | Y         | A         | Y         | Y         | A         | Y         | Y          |
| Green (R)            | Y        | Y          | A         | A         | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Grindle (D)          | N        | Y          | N         | Y         | N         | Y         | A         | A         | N          |
| Groen (R)            | Y        | Y          | Y         | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | A         | A          |
| Harris (R)           | A        | Y          | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Hart (R)             | Y        | Y          | Y         | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Hatch (R)            | Y        | Y          | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Hoffelder (R)        | Y        | Y          | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Kerr (R)             | Y        | N          | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Kinnally (D)         | N        | N          | A         | Y         | A         | N         | N         | N         | N          |
| Kocarek (D)          | N        | A          | N         | Y         | N         | A         | N         | N         | N          |
| Kusibab (D)          | N        | A          | A         | Y         | N         | N         | N         | N         | N          |
| Larson (R)           | Y        | Y          | Y         | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Laughlin (R)         | Y        | Y          | Y         | Y         | Y         | N         | A         | Y         | Y          |
| Little (R)           | Y        | Y          | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | A         | A         | Y          |
| Lyons (D)            | N        | N          | N         | Y         | N         | Y         | N         | N         | N          |
| Martin (R)           | Y        | Y          | Y         | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| McCarthy (D)         | N        | N          | N         | A         | N         | Y         | N         | A         | N          |
| McGlooin (D)         | N        | Y          | N         | Y         | A         | Y         | N         | N         | N          |
| Meyer (R)            | Y        | Y          | Y         | Y         | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Neistein (D)         | A        | N          | N         | Y         | N         | N         | N         | N         | N          |
| O'Brien (D)          | N        | Y          | N         | Y         | A         | Y         | N         | N         | N          |
| Ozinga (R)           | Y        | Y          | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | N          |
| Peters (R)           | Y        | Y          | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Peterson (R)         | Y        | Y          | Y         | N         | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Schlagenhauf (R)     | A        | Y          | Y         | N         | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Simon (D)            | N        | N          | N         | Y         | N         | N         | N         | N         | A          |
| Smith (D)            | N        | N          | N         | Y         | A         | N         | N         | N         | N          |
| Sours (R)            | Y        | Y          | Y         | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Sprague (R)          | Y        | Y          | Y         | N         | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Swanson (R)          | Y        | Y          | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          |
| Sweeney (D)          | N        | Y          | A         | Y         | N         | Y         | A         | N         | N          |
| Welch (D)            | A        | Y          | N         | A         | A         | Y         | N         | N         | N          |
| Ziegler (D)          | N        | Y          | N         | Y         | N         | N         | N         | N         | N          |

## ILLINOIS HOUSE VOTES

**HB 435** Provides for licensing and regulating lie detection examiners by the Department of Registration and Education. Passed 114-27. (May 14, 1963)

**HB 332** Provides that there shall be facilities established and maintained for educable mentally handicapped children beginning September 1, 1964. Passed 96-47. (May 21, 1963)

**SB 15** Provides that after June 30, 1964, no person shall sell any new automobile unless the front seat is equipped with two sets of seat safety belts. Passed 151-5 (Nays by R. E. Anderson, Campbell, Craig, Heiple, and R. V. Walsh). (May 22, 1963)

**HB 578** Makes it the duty of Director of Personnel to bargain collectively with representatives of employees performing police work in connection with mental, psychiatric, and pediatric institutions with respect to pay, hours of work, equipment, and other working conditions. Passed 102-50. (May 23, 1963)

**SB 10** Creates a Crime Commission, defines its powers and duties. Appropriates \$100,000. Passed 149-2 (Nays by Hall and Pfeffer). (May 27, 1963)

**HB 269** Authorizes Secretary of State to revoke license of operator or chauffeur under age 21 convicted of traffic violation resulting in bodily injury or death of another. Passed 97-46. (May 28, 1963)

**HB 148** Declares it is against public policy of the State for a landlord to terminate or refuse to renew a lease of residential property because tenant has complained to authorities of bona fide violation of building code or health ordinance. Passed 96-46. (May 29, 1963)

**HB 1171** Provides one-year residency requirement for old age assistance, removes limitation on earned income if necessary for federal requirements, and makes other changes to comply with federal standards. Passed 102-50. (June 6, 1963)

**HB 1072** Makes the dissemination of publications obscene for juveniles a crime. Passed 144-2 (Nays by Mann and Mikva). (June 6, 1963)

**HB 1544** Authorizes the Director of Personnel to enter into agreements with the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for services and facilities in the administration of training programs provided for in the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. Passed 107-44. (June 11, 1963)

**HB 1366** Makes the personal use of State cars a crime. Exempts elected officials. Defeated 84-22. (June 11, 1963)

**HB 427** Imposes a State income tax of 2% of income taxable under the Federal income tax laws. Defeated 33-118. (June 13, 1963)

**HB 467** Creates a Commission on Public Aid and Assistance. Appropriates \$100,000. Passed 113-5 (Nays by Brydia, Hunsicker, Jones, McConnell, and Pearson). (June 13, 1963)

**HB 1207** Provides that a person licensed pursuant to the Medical Practice Act may form a Medical Corporation pursuant to the Business Corporation Act. Passed 154-0. (June 14, 1963)

| ILLINOIS<br>REPRESENTATIVES | HB<br>435 | HB<br>332 | HB<br>578 | HB<br>269 | HB<br>148 | HB<br>1171 | HB<br>1544 | HB<br>1366 | HB<br>427 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Alsop (D)                   | Y         | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | Y         |
| Anderson, M. K. (R)         | Y         | N         | N         | N         | N         | N          | N          | Y          | N         |
| Anderson, R. E. (R)         | N         | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | N          | Y         |
| Armstrong (D)               | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | Y          | Y         |
| Austin (R)                  | N         | N         | Y         | N         | Y         | Y          | Y          | Y          | N         |
| Bairstow (D)                | Y         | Y         | A         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | Y          | Y         |
| Baker (D)                   | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | N          | N         |
| Baltz (R)                   | Y         | N         | N         | N         | Y         | A          | N          | Y          | N         |
| Barry (D)                   | A         | Y         | Y         | N         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | N         |
| Bartoline (D)               | A         | A         | A         | A         | A         | Y          | A          | A          | A         |
| Blades (R)                  | N         | A         | Y         | N         | A         | A          | N          | N          | N         |
| Branson (R)                 | Y         | N         | Y         | N         | A         | A          | Y          | Y          | A         |
| Brouillet (R)               | A         | A         | A         | A         | A         | A          | I          | I          | A         |
| Brydia (R)                  | Y         | A         | N         | N         | N         | N          | A          | Y          | Y         |
| Burgoon (R)                 | Y         | N         | N         | A         | A         | A          | Y          | Y          | N         |
| Burhans (R)                 | A         | A         | N         | A         | N         | N          | N          | Y          | N         |
| Callan (D)                  | N         | Y         | A         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | N          | N         |
| Campbell (R)                | Y         | N         | N         | N         | N         | N          | N          | Y          | N         |
| Capuzi (R)                  | Y         | Y         | Y         | A         | A         | A          | Y          | A          | N         |
| Carrigan (D)                | Y         | Y         | A         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | N         |
| Carroll (R)                 | A         | N         | N         | N         | A         | N          | N          | Y          | N         |
| Carter (D)                  | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | N          | Y         |
| Ceaser (D)                  | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | N         |
| Choate (D)                  | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | N          | Y         |
| Clabaugh (R)                | Y         | N         | N         | N         | N         | N          | Y          | Y          | N         |
| Clarke (R)                  | A         | N         | N         | A         | Y         | N          | N          | Y          | N         |
| Conner (D)                  | Y         | A         | A         | I         | A         | A          | A          | A          | A         |
| Conolly (R)                 | Y         | N         | N         | N         | Y         | N          | N          | Y          | N         |
| Costello (D)                | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | A         |
| Course (D)                  | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | N         |
| Coutrakon (R)               | Y         | A         | N         | Y         | A         | N          | Y          | Y          | N         |
| Craig (D)                   | Y         | N         | Y         | N         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | Y         |
| Dale (R)                    | A         | N         | N         | N         | N         | N          | A          | Y          | N         |
| Dammerman (D)               | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | Y          | Y         |
| Davidson (R)                | Y         | Y         | A         | Y         | A         | N          | N          | Y          | P         |
| Davis (D)                   | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | N         |
| Dawson (R)                  | Y         | N         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | Y          | N         |
| DeMichaels (D)              | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | N         |
| DiPrima (D)                 | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | N         |
| Dolezal (R)                 | N         | N         | A         | N         | N         | A          | A          | A          | N         |
| Donnewald (D)               | Y         | Y         | Y         | A         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | Y         |
| Donovan (R)                 | Y         | Y         | Y         | N         | N         | N          | N          | Y          | N         |
| Downes (D)                  | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | N         | Y          | Y          | A          | N         |
| Downey (D)                  | N         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | N         |
| Elward (D)                  | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | Y          | N         |
| Erlenborn (R)               | N         | N         | N         | Y         | Y         | N          | A          | Y          | N         |
| Euzzino (D)                 | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | A          | Y          | A          | N         |
| Fary (D)                    | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | N         |
| Finfgeld (R)                | N         | N         | N         | N         | Y         | N          | N          | Y          | N         |
| Fitzgerrell (R)             | Y         | N         | Y         | N         | A         | N          | A          | Y          | N         |
| Gardner (R)                 | N         | A         | Y         | A         | Y         | Y          | A          | A          | N         |
| Glenn (D)                   | Y         | N         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | Y          | A          | A         |
| Graham (R)                  | N         | A         | Y         | Y         | Y         | Y          | N          | P          | N         |
| Granata (R)                 | Y         | Y         | Y         | A         | A         | Y          | Y          | A          | N         |
| Hachmeister (R)             | Y         | N         | N         | Y         | N         | N          | N          | Y          | N         |



|                     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hale (R)            | N | A | Y | N | Y | Y | A | A | N |
| Hall (R)            | Y | Y | Y | N | A | A | N | A | A |
| Hannigan (D)        | Y | Y | Y | A | N | A | A | N | N |
| Hansen (R)          | Y | Y | Y | A | N | A | A | N | N |
| Harris (D)          | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | P | Y | Y |
| Heiple (R)          | N | N | N | N | N | A | N | Y | N |
| Hill (D)            | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Hittmeier (R)       | N | N | A | N | N | N | Y | N | N |
| Holloway (D)        | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y |
| Holten (D)          | Y | A | A | Y | A | Y | Y | N | A |
| Horsley (R)         | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| Hunsicker (R)       | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | N |
| Ihnen (R)           | A | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N |
| Janczak (R)         | Y | A | A | A | N | Y | A | Y | N |
| Johns (R)           | Y | A | N | Y | N | A | N | N | N |
| Johnston (R)        | A | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N |
| Jones (R)           | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Kahoun (R)          | A | Y | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Kaplan (D)          | Y | A | Y | A | A | Y | A | A | A |
| Kennedy (D)         | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | P | Y | Y |
| Laufer (R)          | N | N | Y | N | A | A | A | Y | N |
| Lee, Clyde (D)      | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y |
| Lee, Noble W. (R)   | Y | Y | N | A | Y | A | N | Y | N |
| Lehman (R)          | Y | Y | Y | A | Y | N | N | Y | A |
| Lenard (D)          | A | Y | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | A | N |
| Leon (D)            | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | P | N |
| LoDestro (R)        | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| Loughran (D)        | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | A | A |
| Loukas, J. P. (D)   | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y |
| Lucas, Allen (D)    | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| Lyman (D)           | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | N |
| Majewski (D)        | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | P | N |
| Mann (D)            | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Marek (R)           | A | N | N | A | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Marks (D)           | A | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| McAvoy (R)          | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | A | N |
| McBroom (R)         | Y | A | Y | A | Y | A | A | Y | N |
| McConnell (R)       | N | A | N | Y | N | N | A | Y | A |
| McCormick (R)       | Y | A | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| McCully (R)         | Y | N | A | N | N | N | Y | Y | N |
| McDermott (D)       | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | A | N |
| McDevitt (R)        | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | N |
| McGowan (R)         | N | A | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N |
| McPartlin (D)       | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | N | N |
| Merlo (D)           | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | N |
| Mikva (D)           | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Miller, C. O. (R)   | Y | Y | Y | A | A | Y | Y | A | N |
| Miller, K. W. (R)   | N | N | N | A | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Miller, P. J. (R)   | Y | Y | Y | A | A | Y | Y | A | N |
| Mills (D)           | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | A | A |
| Moberley (R)        | A | N | N | Y | N | N | A | A | N |
| Moore (R)           | A | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Morgan (R)          | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | A | Y | N |
| Morris (D)          | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Murphy (R)          | Y | N | N | N | N | A | N | N | N |
| Napolitano (D)      | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| Neff (R)            | N | A | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Parkhurst (R)       | N | N | N | N | A | N | Y | Y | N |
| Partee (D)          | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | P | Y | Y |
| Pearson (D)         | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Peskin (D)          | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Pfeffer (D)         | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | Y |
| Pierce (D)          | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | Y |
| Piotrowski (D)      | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | N |
| Pollack (R)         | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| Powell (D)          | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y |
| Railsback (R)       | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| Randolph (R)        | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Y | N |
| Ratcliffe (D)       | A | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | Y |
| Redmond (D)         | Y | Y | A | A | Y | Y | Y | P | N |
| Rhodes (R)          | Y | A | A | A | A | A | A | Y | N |
| Rink (D)            | Y | A | Y | N | A | Y | Y | N | N |
| Robinson (R)        | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | P | N |
| Romano (D)          | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | A |
| Ropa (D)            | A | Y | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | A | A |
| Rosander (R)        | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Rowe (R)            | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Ruddy (R)           | Y | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | N |
| Russell (D)         | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Ryan (D)            | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | A |
| Saal (D)            | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | N |
| Sandquist (R)       | Y | A | N | A | A | N | Y | N | N |
| Saperstein (D)      | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | Y |
| Scariano (D)        | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Schaefer (D)        | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | A |
| Schneider (R)       | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Schoeberlein (R)    | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Scott (D)           | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y |
| Shaw (D)            | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | N |
| Simmons (R)         | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Smith, Frank J. (D) | A | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | A | N |

|                     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smith, Ralph T. (R) | A | A | Y | N | N | A | A | Y | N |
| Soderstrom (R)      | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A |
| Stasny (R)          | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Stolle (R)          | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Stremlau (D)        | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | N |
| Svalina (D)         | A | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| Teefey (D)          | Y | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | A | N |
| Touhy (D)           | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| Traynor (D)         | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | A | A |
| Vitek (D)           | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | P | N |
| Walker, C. A. (R)   | N | N | A | A | N | N | N | Y | N |
| Walker, Jack (R)    | N | A | N | N | N | N | A | P | N |
| Wall (R)            | Y | Y | Y | A | A | Y | Y | A | N |
| Walsh, R. A. (R)    | P | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | N |
| Walsh, R. V. (D)    | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y |
| Walsh, W. D. (R)    | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N |
| Warren (R)          | Y | N | A | Y | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| Welsh, R. J. (D)    | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | N |
| Whalen (D)          | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | N |
| Wiktorski (D)       | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | P |
| Willet (R)          | Y | Y | A | Y | A | A | A | Y | A |
| Williams (R)        | Y | Y | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | A |
| Wilson (D)          | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | P | Y |
| Wittmond (D)        | Y | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A | Y |
| Wolbank (D)         | N | Y | A | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N |
| Wolf (D)            | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| Wood (R)            | Y | N | N | N | Y | A | A | A | N |
| Zagone (D)          | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| Zlatnik (R)         | Y | Y | Y | A | Y | A | Y | Y | A |
| Mr. Speaker (R)     | A | A | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | A |

## MISSOURI SENATE VOTES

**SJRes 4** (The roll call on this resolution was incorrectly reported in the May 1963 issue). **COUNTY CHARTER:** Authorizes St. Louis County to provide municipal services in unincorporated areas; and contract to provide same services in incorporated areas; also provides for a county police tax. Passed 22-4 (Nays by Blackwell, Hopfinger, Kinney, Young). (March 27, 1963)

**SB 140** Implements Kerr-Mills act by broadening the hospital care provisions of public assistance program covering old age assistance, permanently and totally disabled, aid to dependent children, and unemployables. Passed 22-0. (May 23, 1963)

**SB 49** Prohibits sale on Sunday of specified items and allows itemized Sunday sales and activities. Passed 29-3 (Nays by Downs, Hatcher, and Mackie). (May 28, 1963)

**SB 296** Abolishes office of county superintendent of schools in counties where there is no school district not employing a full or part-time district superintendent. In counties having less than three such districts, bill provides people may vote on abolition of the office. Passed 18-10. (June 6, 1963)

**HB 4** Amendment eliminates the \$132,391 appropriation for the state civil defense agency for the biennium 1963-1965. Adopted. Vote was not recorded.

**SB 148** Implements the federal Kerr-Mills Act by establishing a medical care program for those not receiving public assistance grants, but who cannot provide extended medical care for themselves from available resources. Passed 19-8 (Nays by Avery, Blackwell, Brancato, Jones, Mackie, Patterson, Waters, and Woolsey). (June 11, 1963)

**SB 198** Increases judges of St. Louis City circuit court from 18 to 20. Passed 25-2 (Nays by Hatcher and Waters). (June 11, 1963)

**HB 259** Entitles Division of Welfare to information from all bureaus and agents of state as may be needed to help locate parents who have deserted children, notwithstanding other laws affecting confidence of such records. Passed 20-7 (Nays by Barrett, Downs, Kelly, Kinney, Macon, Taylor, and Woolsey). (June 12, 1963)

|               |   |               |   |                   |   |
|---------------|---|---------------|---|-------------------|---|
| Avery (D)     | Y | Hopfinger (D) | A | Pentland (D)      | Y |
| Barrett (D)   | A | Johnson (D)   | Y | Schechter (D)     | Y |
| Blackwell (D) | Y | Jones (D)     | Y | Spradling (D)     | Y |
| Bondurant (R) | Y | Joynt (D)     | Y | Taylor (R)        | Y |
| Brancato (D)  | A | Keating (D)   | Y | Tinnin (D)        | A |
| Cason (D)     | A | Kelly (R)     | Y | Vanlandingham (D) | Y |
| Cox (R)       | Y | Kinney (D)    | Y | Waters (D)        | Y |
| Curtis (R)    | Y | McNeal (D)    | Y | Webster (R)       | Y |
| Downs (D)     | Y | Mackie (D)    | Y | Woolsey (R)       | Y |
| Hatcher (R)   | Y | Macon (R)     | Y | Young (D)         | Y |
| Hill (R)      | Y | Owens (R)     | Y |                   |   |
| Hilsman (D)   | A | Patterson (D) | Y |                   |   |

activities. Passed 146-8 (Nays by Belt, Davidson (Greene), Gosser, Gunnell, Harlow, Mace, Moody, and Simmons). (May 22, 1963)

**HB 277** Authorizes court appointed counsel for indigent accused in felony cases to expend up to \$100 to obtain and preserve evidence for defense, to be paid by state. Passed 87-48. (May 22, 1963)

**HB 182** Bill seeks to prevent racial discrimination in hotels, motels, restaurants, theatres, hospitals and other places of public accommodation. Authority is placed in

## MISSOURI HOUSE VOTES

**HB 219** Requires adjoining towns of less than 2000 in St. Louis County to merge and form towns of over 2000. They shall disincorporate upon failure to comply. Defeated 33-98. (May 20, 1963)

**HB 33** An act regulating conflicts of interest and relationships of public officers and employees, lobbyists, and other persons. Passed 135-18. (May 20, 1963)

**SB 36** Provides that school purchasing shall give preference to Missouri firms, corporations, or individuals, as well as to Missouri production and manufacturing wherever quality and price are approximately the same. Passed 103-58. (May 21, 1963)

**SB 26** Provides for extension of non-partisan court plan to any circuit in state not presently having plan, upon voter approval. Defeated 78-75. (May 21, 1963)

**SB 49** Prohibits sale on Sunday of specified items and allows itemized Sunday sales and

Commission on Human Rights to investigate complaints, attempt conciliation, hold hearings, issue desist orders, and enforce its orders through the circuit court. Passed 94-29. (May 23, 1963)

**HB 560** Provides a member of a city legislative body or zoning commission shall not participate in the determination of changes in regulations, restrictions, or boundaries of a zoning district if such member owns or is employed by a person who owns an interest in land located in the zoning district for which changes are proposed or otherwise has any interest in the proposed changes which would conflict with the interests of the public. Passed 109-27. (May 28, 1963)

**HB 210** Establishes minimum wage of \$1 an hour, exempting agricultural, domestic, executive, professional, governmental, and educational, religious, and charitable organizations' employees, and those under 18. Defeated 60-79. (June 4, 1963)

**HB 636** Provides women shall be paid same wage as men for same work. Passed 130-4 (Nays by Holliday, Jackson, Moody, and Williams (Carroll)). (June 4, 1963)

**HB 55** Provides the manner of the adoption of the non-partisan selection and appointment of circuit and probate judges of any county having a charter form of government and comprising one entire judicial circuit. Not perfected 59-66. (June 4, 1963)

**HB 218** Establishes the Missouri commission on higher education for coordinating and planning of higher education in the state. Passed 103-46. (June 5, 1963)

**HB 567** Establishes a "Missouri State Council on the Arts," to encourage public interest in the fine arts. Passed 129-11. (June 5, 1963)

**HB 557** Authorizes bail of indigent on own pledge except for charge of murder, sale of narcotics, rape, arson, or robbery. Passed 91-57. (June 5, 1963)

**HB 470** Permits the expenditure of state funds under the provisions of the Federal Manpower Development and Training Act. Passed 129-23. (June 6, 1963)

**HB 525** Authorizes Kansas City to levy an earnings tax not to exceed one half of one percent a year. Passed 87-39. (June 6, 1963)

**HCS for HJR 11** Calls for annual sessions of the General Assembly. Passed 96-59. (June 10, 1963)

**HCS for HJR 2** Provides for overriding by mail of gubernatorial vetoes occurring in the final days of the legislative session or after its adjournment. Passed 129-23. (June 10, 1963)

**HB 490** Creates a State Tax Study Commission and defines its membership, duties, and powers. Expires June 30, 1965. Passed 124-9 (Nays by Campbell, Casey, Davidson (Henry), Harris, Hibler, Meeks, Owen, Schapeler, and Wigfield). (June 11, 1963)

**Motion** Permission requested to introduce a new bill (for the purpose of repealing the King-Thompson law). Defeated 43-93. (June 11, 1963)

**HB 507** Raises number of circuit judges in St. Louis County from 10 to 16, to be elected

at the next general election. Passed 88-33. (June 11, 1963)

**HJR 35** Makes term of a state senator, 6 years, of a representative, 4 years. Passed 110-20. (June 11, 1963)

**HB 329** Provides that the General Assembly may appropriate funds to arrange for leading symphony orchestras to play at various locations throughout state for benefit of school children. Defeated 63-91. (June 12, 1963)

| MISSOURI<br>REPRESENTATIVES | HB 219 | HB 33 | HB 36 | SB 26 | SB 277 | HB 182 | HB 560 | HB 210 | HB 655 | HB 218 | HB 567 | HB 557 | HB 470 | HB 525 | HB 11 | HJR 2 | Mo. | HB 507 | HJR 35 | HB 329 |   |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-----|--------|--------|--------|---|
| Allen (D)                   | Y      | Y     | Y     | N     | N      | N      | Y      | Y      | N      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | A      | Y      | N      | Y |
| Anderson (D)                | Y      | Y     | Y     | N     | Y      | A      | N      | Y      | N      | N      | N      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | A      | Y      | N |
| Arnold (R)                  | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | A      | A      | N      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | N      | Y      | N |
| Raker (D)                   | A      | Y     | N     | N     | N      | A      | Y      | Y      | A      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | Y      | A      | Y |
| Baltz (D)                   | P      | Y     | N     | N     | A      | A      | Y      | Y      | A      | A      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | N     | Y     | N   | Y      | A      | Y      | N |
| Bassman (R)                 | N      | Y     | N     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | P      | Y      | Y      | A      | Y      | N     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | N      | N |
| Bauer (D)                   | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Beckerle (D)                | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A      | A      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Belt (R)                    | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | N      | N      | Y      | Y      | N     | Y     | Y   | Y      | A      | N      | N |
| Berra (D)                   | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A      | A     | N     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Betz (R)                    | N      | Y     | N     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | A      | Y      | N |
| Bild (R)                    | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A     | Y     | Y   | N      | A      | Y      | N |
| Bollinger (D)               | Y      | Y     | N     | N     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Brenton (R)                 | N      | Y     | N     | N     | Y      | N      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | N      | N      | Y      | N     | Y     | Y   | N      | N      | N      | N |
| Butler (R)                  | N      | Y     | N     | N     | A      | A      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Calloway (D)                | P      | N     | Y     | N     | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | A     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Caton (R)                   | N      | Y     | N     | Y     | A      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | N      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | N      | Y      | N |
| Campbell (D)                | N      | Y     | N     | N     | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | N      | A      | N      | N      | N      | N     | Y     | Y   | N      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Canaday (D)                 | N      | Y     | Y     | N     | A      | A      | A      | Y      | N      | A      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | A      | A      | Y      | N |
| Cannon (D)                  | N      | Y     | N     | N     | N      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A      | N     | N     | Y   | A      | N      | Y      | N |
| Cantrell (D)                | N      | Y     | N     | N     | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | N      | Y      | N |
| Carnahan (D)                | N      | Y     | N     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Casey (D)                   | N      | A     | A     | A     | A      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | A     | A   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Chinn (D)                   | A      | A     | Y     | N     | N      | P      | A      | N      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | N     | N   | A      | A      | Y      | N |
| Clements (D)                | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N     | Y     | Y   | N      | A      | Y      | A |
| Cole (D)                    | N      | N     | Y     | N     | N      | P      | A      | Y      | A      | Y      | A      | N      | Y      | A      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Conley (D)                  | A      | Y     | Y     | N     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | N     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Connors (D)                 | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | N     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Copeland (D)                | N      | Y     | N     | N     | Y      | N      | A      | Y      | A      | Y      | A      | Y      | A      | A      | N     | Y     | A   | A      | A      | A      | Y |
| Crigger (D)                 | P      | Y     | Y     | N     | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | P      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Dames (D)                   | N      | Y     | Y     | N     | N      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Davidson (Henry) (D)        | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | A      | A      | Y      | A      | N      | N      | N      | A      | Y      | A      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | N      | Y      | N |
| Davidson (Greene) (R)       | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | A     | A   | N      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Davis (Webster ) (D)        | Y      | N     | N     | N     | N      | N      | Y      | Y      | A      | A      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | P     | Y     | N   | N      | Y      | Y      | A |
| Davis (Linn) (D)            | N      | N     | Y     | N     | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | N     | N   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Degenhardt (R)              | Y      | Y     | Y     | N     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | N   | N      | A      | Y      | Y |
| Dickey (D)                  | Y      | Y     | N     | N     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Dickson (R)                 | P      | N     | N     | N     | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | P      | Y      | Y      | N      | A      | Y     | Y     | N   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Duensing (R)                | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | A      | P      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A      | Y      | A     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Ellis (D)                   | P      | N     | N     | N     | N      | Y      | A      | Y      | N      | N      | Y      | Y      | N      | N      | N     | Y     | N   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Fistep (R)                  | N      | Y     | Y     | N     | N      | Y      | Y      | A      | A      | N      | N      | N      | N      | N      | Y     | Y     | N   | N      | N      | N      | N |
| Ewing (D)                   | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | N     | N   | A      | A      | A      | Y |
| Fickle (D)                  | A      | A     | Y     | N     | Y      | A      | Y      | A      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | A      | A      | A      | Y |
| Fitzgerald (R)              | Y      | Y     | Y     | N     | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | N      | Y      | Y |
| Foley (D)                   | N      | N     | N     | Y     | A      | P      | N      | N      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A     | Y     | Y   | N      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Frost (D)                   | N      | N     | N     | A     | Y      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A     | N     | A   | A      | A      | A      | Y |
| Gannaway (R)                | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | N      | A      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | A      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Garrett (D)                 | N      | Y     | N     | N     | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Gaulding (R)                | N      | Y     | Y     | N     | N      | N      | Y      | A      | A      | N      | N      | N      | N      | N      | Y     | Y     | N   | N      | A      | N      | N |
| Gault (R)                   | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | N      | Y     | Y     | N   | N      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Godfrey (D)                 | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | A      | N      | Y |
| Goldberg (D)                | Y      | N     | Y     | A     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | A      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Goode (D)                   | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Gosser (R)                  | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | A      | Y      | Y      | A      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | A     | Y     | Y   | N      | N      | N      | N |
| Gralike (D)                 | Y      | Y     | Y     | N     | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | N      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Groce (D)                   | Y      | Y     | N     | Y     | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | P      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | N     | Y     | N   | N      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Gunnell (R)                 | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | N      | Y      | A      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A     | Y     | Y   | N      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Hankins (R)                 | N      | Y     | N     | Y     | N      | P      | Y      | N      | A      | Y      | N      | N      | Y      | A      | N     | Y     | Y   | N      | A      | A      | N |
| Hardy (D)                   | N      | Y     | Y     | N     | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | N     | Y   | N      | A      | A      | N |
| Harlow (R)                  | A      | A     | Y     | N     | A      | A      | A      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | N     | Y   | N      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Harkins (R)                 | Y      | N     | Y     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | Y      | A      | Y |
| Harris (D)                  | Y      | Y     | N     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | N     | N     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Henson (D)                  | A      | Y     | N     | N     | A      | Y      | A      | Y      | A      | N      | Y      | A      | Y      | A      | N     | Y     | Y   | A      | A      | Y      | N |
| Hibler (D)                  | N      | Y     | P     | N     | Y      | N      | N      | Y      | N      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A      | N     | Y     | N   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Hickey (D)                  | N      | Y     | Y     | N     | N      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Holland (R)                 | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | N      | N      | Y      | N      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | A      | Y      | Y |
| Holliday (R)                | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | A     | N     | Y   | N      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Huey (R)                    | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | P      | Y      | N      | Y      | A      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | N   | A      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Hughes (Johnson) (R)        | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | N      | N      | N      | N      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | N      | Y      | N |
| Hughes (Dade) (R)           | N      | Y     | Y     | N     | N      | P      | Y      | A      | A      | N      | N      | N      | A      | N      | N     | Y     | N   | A      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Hurt (R)                    | N      | Y     | Y     | N     | N      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | A      | Y     | Y     | N   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Jackson (D)                 | A      | Y     | N     | Y     | Y      | P      | Y      | N      | N      | Y      | A      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y     | N     | Y   | N      | Y      | Y      | N |
| James (Dunklin) (D)         | A      | Y     | N     | N     | A      | P      | A      | N      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | N     | A   | A      | Y      | N      | N |
| James (Taney) (R)           | N      | Y     | Y     | N     | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y     | N     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Jasper (D)                  | N      | Y     | Y     | N     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | N   | Y      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Kay (D)                     | Y      | Y     | N     | Y     | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | A      | A      | Y |
| Keating (D)                 | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | N   | N      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Keller (D)                  | A      | N     | Y     | N     | A      | N      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | Y     | A     | A   | A      | A      | A      | Y |
| Kidd (D)                    | N      | Y     | Y     | N     | A      | A      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | N      | N     | N     | Y   | N      | A      | A      | A |
| King (R)                    | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | A      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | A      | N      | Y      | Y      | N     | Y     | N   | A      | A      | A      | N |
| Kirchner (R)                | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | A      | P      | P      | Y      | P      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | Y     | N     | Y   | N      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Kostron (D)                 | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | A      | A      | Y      | Y      | A      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Lankford (D)                | N      | Y     | N     | N     | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Lincoln (R)                 | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | A      | P      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | Y      | Y      | N |
| Mace (R)                    | N      | P     | N     | Y     | Y      | A      | Y      | N      | Y      | P      | A      | N      | Y      | A      | Y     | Y     | N   | A      | Y      | N      | N |
| Mann (R)                    | A      | Y     | N     | N     | A      | Y      | Y      | A      | A      | N      | A      | N      | N      | N      | A     | Y     | Y   | N      | N      | A      | N |
| Marsh (R)                   | A      | A     | Y     | N     | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A     | Y     | N   | N      | A      | N      | N |
| Mason (R)                   | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | N      | N      | Y      | N      | Y      | N      | A      | Y      | N      | A      | Y     | Y     | Y   | N      | N      | A      | N |
| Masters (D)                 | N      | Y     | N     | N     | N      | N      | A      | Y      | N      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N      | A      | Y     | Y     | N   | A      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| Mazzuca (D)                 | A      | Y     | Y     | A     | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| McFadin (D)                 | N      | Y     | N     | Y     | Y      | Y      | N      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | N     | N     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| McHenry (D)                 | A      | A     | N     | A     | N      | Y      | A      | Y      | A      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y     | Y     | Y   | Y      | Y      | Y      | Y |
| McMahon (R)                 | N      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y      | N      | Y      |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |       |     |        |        |        |   |







## Report On Level Of Radioactivity

The following table prepared by the U.S. Public Health Service provides information on concentrations of radioactivity in milk samples. FOCUS/Midwest publishes these reports on iodine 131, strontium 89, and strontium 90 for Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis. The data given are in terms of micromicrocuries per liter of milk (1.05 quarts).

(The data below is the latest made available. Fallout analyses are also prepared by the St. Louis City and County Department of Public Health for their area. These indicate that the cumulative dose of I-131 for one year [6-24-62 to 6-24-63] was 8950 in the St. Louis region.)

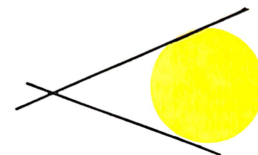
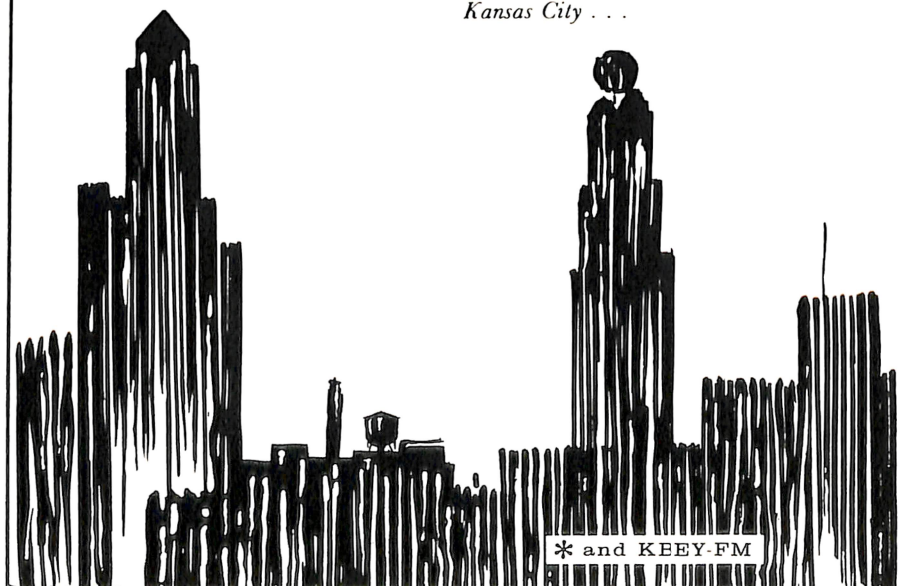
Some appreciation of the significance of estimated intake levels can be obtained by comparison with the Federal Radiation Council guides (see column "Acceptable Risk").

| City                                              | Average Daily Level |          |       | Total For Past 12 Months |           |        |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
|                                                   | Mar. 1963           | Apr 1963 |       | As of                    | As of     |        |
|                                                   | Sr-89               | Sr-90    | I-131 | Mar. 1963                | Apr. 1963 |        |
| Acceptable Risk                                   | 2000                | 200      | 100   | 730,000                  | 73,000    | 36,500 |
| Chicago                                           | 5                   | 20       | 10    | 10,800                   | 4,893     | 13,690 |
| Kansas City                                       | 30                  | 12       | 10    | 31,430                   | 5,775     | 30,070 |
| St. Louis                                         | 30                  | 10       | 10    | 20,090                   | 5,173     | 12,360 |
| <b>HIGHEST REPORTS FROM THROUGHOUT THE NATION</b> |                     |          |       |                          |           |        |
| New Orleans, La.                                  | 365                 | 44       | 20    | 57,260                   |           |        |
| Little Rock                                       |                     |          |       |                          | 11,767    |        |
| Palmer, Alaska                                    |                     |          |       |                          |           | 38,050 |

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## FOR THE CONSUMER

### Federal Trades Commission

**Initial Decision** (These are not final and may be reviewed by the Commission.)

The FTC ruled that Consolidated Foods Corp., 135 S. La Salle St., Chicago, a large processor, wholesaler and retailer of food, violated the antimerger law, Section 7 of the Clayton Act, as amended, by acquiring Gentry, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., a manufacturer of dried food seasonings, and that an appropriate divestiture and cease-and-desist order should be issued.

Winston Sales Co., 4100 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill., a general merchandiser, would be required to stop misrepresenting the quality and regular retail prices of its products and making false savings claims, under terms of an order by a FTC hearing examiner.

An order by a FTC hearing examiner would dismiss charges that National Tea Co., 1000 N. Crosby St., Chicago, one of the nation's largest retail food chains, violated the Celler-Kefauver antimerger law of the Clayton Act, by acquiring 23 concerns subsequent to Dec. 29, 1950.

A FTC hearing examiner has issued an order which would dismiss, for failure of proof, charges that the following three affiliated Chicago, Ill., mail order concerns have misrepresented they operate a wholesale business exclusively, have used fictitious "retail" prices, and have made deceptive pricing and savings claims:

Co-Op Electric Supply Co., and two wholly owned subsidiaries, National-Porges Co., and May & Halas, Inc., all of 822 W. Jackson Blvd.

### Amended Initial Decision

In an amended initial decision, a FTC hearing examiner ruled that the price reductions granted by The Pure Oil Co., Chicago, to its gasoline dealers in the Birmingham, Ala., area and its plan to narrow the prevailing price differential between its gasoline and private brands illegally injured private brand dealers.